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Monday, December 22, 1969
Pausa 1, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(NinthSession)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 22, 1969/Pausa 1, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INSTALLATION OF ALUMINA PLANT AT GUJARAT

*721. SHRI R.K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received a detailed techno-economic feasibility report for installing an export oriented alumina plant in Gujarat prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for which Government are thinking of exporting alumina instead of aluminium of which we have all the technical know-how available in our country and which will earn much more foreign exchange than the alumina which is just a raw material for manufacturing aluminium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Tab e of the House.

(a) and (b). The report in five volumes has just been received from the National Industrial Development Corporation and is being examined. Broad details regarding the location, size, estimated capital cost of the plant, etc. taken from the report are given below :

(*i*) Location	— Sisagadh in Mandvi taluka (Kutch district).
(*ii*) Size	— 2,00,000 tonnes per annum
(*iii*) Capital Cost (Alumina Plant only)	Rs. 2201·72 lakhs with foreign exchange component. of Rs. 48·32 lakhs.
(*iv*) Bauxite Reserve	— 14·16 million tonnes.

(c) Having regard to the existing known bauxite reserves, it is felt that a modest export of alumina may not be inadvisable, especially in the context of regional economic co-operation and trade development with neighbouring countries. In view of the several enquiries received from other countries for purchase of bauxite/alumina, a detailed programme for intensive exploration of bauxite deposits in the country, with particular emphasis on the west coast, has been drawn up. This will enable formulation of policy regarding export of bauxite/alumina/aluminium. All the connected aspects will be kept in view while taking a decision on the feasibility report.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: I am very disappointed to go through the contents of the statement laid on the Table of the House. It has been stated therein that Government are thinking of exporting alumina. The price of alumina is only 16 per cent of the total price of aluminium. I do not understand why Government have decided to keep the horse before the cart. Why should we export a commodity which will fetch us only 16 per cent. . .

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member hould ask a supplementary question and not make a speech.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : In the statement, Government have said that they are thinking of exporting alumina. The price of alumina is only 16 per cent of the total price of aluminium. May I know why Government are not thinking of exporting the finished product which can bring Rs. 100 as against Rs. 16 ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I fully agree.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I quite agree with the hon. Member . The hon. Member

s right when he says that the price of aluminium metal is much more than the price of alumina. The price of alumina is Rs. 550 per tonne whereas the price of aluminium is Rs. 3800 per tonne. But today, situated as we are, we shall not be in a position to export aluminium metal, much less the end product. So, our aim should be to export even aluminium cables if possible. But today we are not in a position to do that. Since we have economic co-operation with the neighbouring countries like Iran, we have to see if we can to some extent export alumina as a short-term measure.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : We have been able to export aluminium products to the extent of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. The hon. Minister himself has agreed that the price of aluminium is about Rs. 4000 as against Rs. 500 for alumina. Simply because the neighbouring countries want us to export aluminium, should we agree to that ? The neighbouring countries wil always want us to export something cheaper and they may not like us to export an item which can fetch us seven times more foreign exchange. Therefore, I submit that the consideration of neighbouring countries should not be taken into account. The only question is which are the products which can fetch us the maximum amount of foreign exchange and which can be exported· I want an assurance from Government on this matter.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The idea of exporting alumina as different from aluminium metal is to get either free foreign exchange or get in exchange sulphur and zinc which are in short supply today or zinc concentrates. So, it is not a long-term measure that we are contemplating. In regard to economic co-operation with the neighbouring countries Iran has shown interest. So, if we could get sulphur and zinc concentrates in return, we are thinking whether we can export alumina in limited quantity as a short term measure.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस कन्ट्री के साथ निगोसिएशन्स हो रहे हैं और वे निगोसिएशन्स किस स्टेज पर हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We are considering the case of only Iran. The other countries that have shown interest are Japan, the U.S.S.R. and the UAR. But we are considering only Iran.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In view of the necessity and the urgency to develop the Kutch district which is so close to Pakistan, may I know whether Government have taken steps to see that proper electricity is also developed in this region so that in the very near future, if not immediately, we shall be able to have manufacture of aluminium in Mandvi taluka in Kutch itself ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Electric power is one of the basic things for the development of aluminium industry. This point is engaging the attention of the Gujarat Government.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What steps are being taken ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It all depends on the Gujarat State Government whether atomic power will be available by 1973-74 or thermal power using low-grade coal· These considerations are before the State Government.

Re. Q. 722

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Ram Kishen Gupta. The hon. Member is absent....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very important question.

The Chair may put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Member who has tabled the question is not there, can it be taken up ?

He does not treat it as so important.

Implementation of Recommendations of Delhi Hospital Review Committee

+

*724. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been possible to implement the 139 recommendations accepted by Government of the Hospital Review Committee in Delhi Hospitals ;

(b) if so, which of the hospitals have implemented which of the recommendations and what steps are being taken to implement the rest of the recommendations ;

(c) which of the recommendations it has not been possible for the hospitals to implement and for what reasons ; what steps Government have taken to remove the difficulties involved ; and

(d) how many further recommendations are to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period, year-wise and what decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information available in regard to Safdarjang Hospital, Willingdon Hospital & Nursing Home and the Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2453/69]

(d) Decision about the remaining 76 recommendations will be taken shortly. Most of these recommendations which are found acceptable are expected to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Plan period.

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो सिफारिशें हैं इनमें कुछ सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनके बारे में लिखा गया है कि डायरेक्टर जनरल को रेफर की गई हैं और वे उन पर विचार कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डायरेक्टर जनरल को जो सिफारिशें रेफर की गई हैं उनके लिए कोई अवधि निश्चित की है कि उसके दर्मियान में जवाब दे देंगे और उनकी सिफारिश के मुताबिक लागू किया जायेगा ?

इसके साथ ही क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दिनों दिल्ली के इर्विन, विलिंगडन और दूसरे अस्पतालों में नर्सों की इज्जत लूटने की शिकायतें आपको मिली हैं ? और क्या ऐसी शिकायतें भी मिली हैं कि डाक्टरों ने नर्सों की इज्जत लूटने की कोशिश की है ? यदि ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Law and order does not exist in Delhi. What can the Health Minister do ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the Director-General is concerned, the Director-General is of the Delhi Administration. Those recommendations which have been accepted have been forwarded also to the Delhi Administration for implementation. So far as we are concerned, as has been pointed out already, we have implemented those which have been accepted or are in the process of implementing them. It is true that no time-limit has been fixed, but we shall try to see that the process is expedited. So far as the nurses are concerned, a separate inquiry was held, and in respect of the case of each nurse who was subject to harassment, according to the recommendations, action has been taken.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैंने जो सवाल पूछा उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया । पिछले दिनों में, इस एंक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद, कई शिकायतें आपको इस बारे में मिलीं । क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इर्विन हास्पिटल की एक नर्स के पर्टिकुलर केस के बारे में सारे अखबारों ने छापा है कि एक डाक्टर ने रात को उस के साथ जबरदस्ती की तो मैं इस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन के पास इस की कोई इत्तिला है या नहीं, कोई शिकायत आई है या नहीं ? इस से पहले क्वैश्चन का जवाब नहीं आया है और दूसरा मुझे उस के बाद अभी करना है ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that one complaint was received. Inquiry is being held and action will be taken after the inquiry.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : दूसरा मेरा क्वैश्चन है कि इस रिपोर्ट की पृष्ठ भूमि में डाक्टरों का और अस्पतालों के दूसरे कर्मचारियों का जो बर्ताव मरीजों के साथ होता है और जिसकी कि शिकायतें अभी भी मिल रही हैं तो उस

बारे में सरकार क्या ठोस क़दम उठा रही है ? दूसरे जो चोरियों का मामला वह इस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद और जो क़दम सरकार ने उठाये हैं उस के बाद भी ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जो अस्पतालों की दवाइयां हैं वह बाहर बेची जाती हैं और अस्पतालों में वह मरीज़ों को नहीं मिलती हैं तो ऐसी जो बातें हैं उन के लिए सरकार ने क्या ठोस क़दम उठाया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As for complaints of patients, we have straightened out many things. Still we are doing things which should be done. I am sure he will agree that a lot of improvement has taken place.

So far as theft of medicines is concerned an informal meeting is being held between our administration, the suppliers and retailers, and steps are being devised.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सारे क़दम दिल्ली के अस्पतालों को सुधारने के लिए उन को ठीक करने के लिए उठाये हैं लेकिन उस के बाद अभी भी आप वहां पर जायें तो हालत अच्छी नहीं है । मुझे हाल में विलिंगडन अस्पताल में पिछले 3–4 महीने में दो, तीन बार जाने का इतिफ़ाक पड़ा, सुबह के समय और रात्रि के समय भी, वहां का जो इमरजेंसी वार्ड है मैं कह सकता हूं कि वहां की हालत बहुत ही ख़राब है । वहां पर नर्सों की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है और डाक्टरों की संख्या भी बहुत थोड़ी है । मैंने देखा कि लोग ट्रौली पर अपने अपने पेशेंट्स को अपने हाथ से लिये जा रहे हैं । मेरे भी एक रिश्तेदार मरीज़ वहां पर पहुंचे थे और मुझे भी यही काम करना पड़ा और उन्हें ट्रौली पर अपने हाथ से आपरेशन रूम में ले जाना पड़ा । वहां के डाक्टर से जब हम ने कहा कि यहां पर नर्सें बहुत थोड़ी हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम क्या करें यहां डाक्टर्स भी थोड़े हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर सारे मरीज़ों को जगह भी नहीं मिलती, नर्सों की संख्या भी कम है और डाक्टरों की संख्या भी कम है और जिस तरीक़े का व्यवहार मरीज़ों के साथ होना चाहिए वैसा व्यवहार भी वहां पर नहीं होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अस्पताल में जो मरीज़ आए उन्हें दाख़िला मिले, इलाज मिले और खास तौर से जो सीरियस केस हों उनको ठीक तरह से फौरन दाख़िला मिले और माकूल इलाज फौरन शुरू हो जाये; वहां पर नर्सों और डाक्टरों का माकूल इन्तजाम हो, विशेष कर इमरजैंसी वार्ड में इंतजाम बिलकुल ठीक हो उसके लिए सरकार क्या क़दम उठा रही है ?

जिस तरह से सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अस्पताल में नर्सों या डाक्टरों की संख्या उस अस्पताल के मरीज़ों की संख्या की बेसिस पर होनी चाहिए और मरीज़ों की संख्या के आधार पर उतने डाक्टर्स और नर्सें होनी चाहिएं क्या वही बेसिस मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले अस्पतालों में भी लागू करेंगे ? दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को आप ने उस के लिए आवश्यक फ़ाइनैंशियल सैंक्शन नहीं दी है हालांकि बार-बार उस के लिए कह रहे हैं तो उस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य ठीक कहते हैं लेकिन वह जानते ही हैं कि जहां ऐडमिशन 1200 मरीज़ों का होता है वहां हमें 1600 और 1800 तक मरीज़ों को रखना पड़ता है । कभी-कभी बिटवीन दी लाइंस हमें मरीज़ों को रखना पड़ता है जबकि संख्या उन की बढ़ जाती है ।

When we admit more than our capacity would permit, there is naturally shortage of doctors and nurses. We have been struggling to cope with this situation. If the hon. member visits Willingdon now, I am sure he will find there is a considerable change for the better even so far as the OPD is concerned.

The same position prevails in the Delhi Administration hospitals.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is he going to accept ratio of doctors and nurses to patients which he has accepted in the Central Government hospitals ?

वही बेसिस आप दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मातहत चलने वाले अस्पतालों में क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं ? उस के लिए आप फ़ाइनैंशियल सक्शन भी नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

SHR K. K. SHAH : Then I must sto admitting extra patients. I must limit the number to what has been fixed on the basis of which doctors and nurses have been appointed. The moment, I admit more on account of pressure, I am in difficulties. What else can I do ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why are so many people falling sick under his Government ?

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि मंत्री महोदय हैल्थ विभाग सम्हालने के पश्चात् दो, तीन दफ़े विलिंगडन अस्पताल भी गये हैं और शायद और भी अस्पताल वह गये हों लेकिन उसका एक प्रभाव यह हुआ है कि जितना अस्पताल का ऐक्सपेंडिचर है उस सारे ऐक्सपेंडिचर का 75 परसेंट नर्सिंग होम पर खर्च होता है बाक़ी जनरल वार्डस पर खर्च किया जाता है और यही कारण है कि जनरल वार्डस की बैड्स-शीट्स की धुलाई नहीं होती है, चद्दरें फटी पड़ी रहती हैं और अस्पतालों में सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स वगैरह आवश्यक उपकरण लोगों को नहीं मिलते हैं ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की कोई इनक्वायरी बैठायेंगे कि जितना अस्पताल का खर्चा है, जितना ऐक्सपेंडिचर एक अस्पताल पर होना है वह नर्सिंग होम पर कम हो और ऐक्सपेंडिचर का बड़ा हिस्सा जनरल वार्ड पर हो जहां कि आम जनता ऐडमिट होती है जहां पर कि ख़ास तौर पर मरीज़ों को असुविधा अनुभव होती है ताकि उनके खाने, पीने की ठीक व्यवस्था हो, बिस्तर आदि उन्हें ठीक-ठाक मिलें और उन्हें किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत न हो ?

श्री के० के० शाह : ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें पहले आई थीं और हो सकता है कि अभी भी कुछ बाक़ी हों ।

Informally without giving intimation I sometimes go and see.

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : पिछले हफ़्ते मैं गया था इसीलिए यह कह रहा हूं ।

श्री के० के० शाह : शिकायत तो है मैं दुबारा उस बारे में देखूंगा ।

ी बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .
. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is a limit. I must pass on to other parties also.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह लोकल क्वैश्चन है इस में पार्टी का सवाल कहां आता है ? दिल्ली के मैम्बर लोग इस पर सवाल पूछना चाहेंगे इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is it a fact that patients in Willingdon Hospital and nursing home are given preferential treatment compared to patients in other hospitals in Delhi and if so what is the reason?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The standard is the same all through.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members should please note that this question concerns the recommendations of the review committee.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और यहां जितने अस्पताल हैं उन में दिल्ली के आसपास के शहरों से भारी संख्या में मरीज यहां दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में शायद यह समझ कर आते हैं कि यहां इलाज बहुत अच्छा होता है । और इसी लिए यहां के अस्पतालों में काफ़ी भीड़ रहती है । परिणामस्वरूप प्रति रोगी को जो डाक्टर समय दे पाता है वह जो समय रोगी को डाक्टर को देना चाहिए उस की अपेक्षा वह बहुत कम होता है । इसलिए इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के जो अस्पताल हैं उनमें बैड्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जाने और नये अस्पताल यहां पर खोलने

का कोई विचार है जिससे कि दिल्ली में आने वाले मरीज़ों की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल व दवादारू हो सके ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is a very good suggestion and we are thinking about it.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आजकल अस्पतालों में चूंकि लोग छोटी-मोटी आम बीमारियों के लिए भी जाते हैं इसलिए वहां पर काफ़ी भीड़ हो जाया करती है तो इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अन्दर कोई इस तरह की भी सिफारिश है कि ऐसे मैडिकल स्कुवैड्स बस्तियों में घूमा करें जो कि घरों पर जा कर उन्हें ज़रूरी मडिकल ऐड दे दें और उन्हें प्रीकाशंस क्या लेने चाहिएं जिससे कि वे बीमार ही न हों इस बारे में घरों पर लोगों को एजुकेट किया जा सके, घरों पर ही उन्हें दवा सुलभ कर दें ताकि साधारण बीमारी वाले अस्पतालों में आकर भीड़ न करें ? ऐसा कोई उपाय सरकार सोच रही है या करने के वास्ते उसने सिफारिश की है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : सिफारिश में भी है और हम पैरीफेरियल अस्पताल चलाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ।

There will be only OPD so that the pressure on the hospitals may decrease; there will be no hospitalization. That is under consideration.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त के सवाल के उत्तर में कहा कि यहां पर बहुत मरीज आते हैं और हम उन्हें ऐडमिट नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि जगह थोड़ी है । दिल्ली की आबादी पिछले सालों में चार लाख से बढ़ कर चालिस लाख हो गई है और हास्पिटल फेसिलिटीज कुछ इलाकों में केन्द्रित हैं । जब दिल्ली इस तरह से फैल रही है तब चतुर्थ योजना के अन्दर आप ने इस के बारे में क्या सोचा है और जमुना पार और नजफ़गढ़ रोड पर बड़े अस्पताल खोलने के बारे में आप कब तक कारंवाई शुरू करेंगे ताकि वहां पर अस्पताल जल्दी बन जायें और एग्ज़िस्टिंग अस्पताल जो हैं उन पर प्रैशर कम हो जाए ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The entire question of meeting the demands of New Delhi and old Delhi is under consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There are two suggestions : one for Jumna Par and the other for Najafgarh Road. What are you going to do about them ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have made it abundantly clear. As I said, the question is whether it is wise to add beds to the Government hospitals or to encourage non-proprietary medical institutions where Government can reserve beds.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have not followed my question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have followed your question. There are two offers where they want to start hospitals. This is the whole question. Therefore, I said whether Government should go on adding beds and start new hospitals or permit non-proprietary institutions where beds can be reserved by Government on payment, so that the patients might have the option to choose between the two.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, most of these hospitals are located in my constituency. The hon. Minister seems to believe with Browning that God is in Heaven and all is right in the world. It is not so. May I know from the hon. Minister what is his programme in the next 12 months about meeting the heads of these hospitals personally ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will be prepared to meet them at any time. (*Interruption*) I will invite them; it is a good suggestion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Next question.

AIR POLLUTION

*725. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution has become severe in certain areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the causes that have led to the increase in air pollution;

(c) the areas affected; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The Government of India do not have any specific information as to the extent of air pollution in India. Studies on the subject are under way.

श्री भगवान दास : आज इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में जो कल कारखाने हैं उन के धुंएं से बहुत एयर पोल्यूशन होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है किसी तरह से अन्डरग्राउन्ड ले जा कर धुंए को टाउन के बाहर निकाला जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I can say this much. The Bill for preventing pollution of water is likely to be introduced. Along with that, we will try to see if we can also add prevention of pollution of air, but we find that it requires a very deep study and a huge expenditure to find out what wil be the percentage of nitrogen, what will be the percentage of cxygen, what will be the percentage of carbcn and so on. That is a very cestly study.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I think it is a very callous situation when the Government of a country says that it has not made any study about the hazards and has no assessment at all of the hazards as a result of air pollution. First of all, the Government would have to take industrial legislation in hand. I would like to know specifically what is the programme of the Government of India to take the assistance of the industry so that this problem of air pollution does not go beyond solution.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The Section of Physiological and Industrial Hygiene in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has carried out studies on air pollution, and this has now warned us that it requires a great study. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The study revealed that we will have to carry out a very great examination in depth and detail which means a lot of expenditure. We will have to determine what is the permissible percentage of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, etc.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What specific industrial legislation is the Government going to undertake in this regard ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : When the Bill for preventing pollution of water is considered, we are also considering whether it is possible to prevent air pollution also.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Is the Minister aware that in the sugar factories where bagasse is used as the main fuel, the fly ash which comes out of the factories pollute the air so much that people's faces become black ? Has the Government taken strong measures to prevent this ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : For that there is a provision already existing that the height of the chimney should be up to a particular level. But this is not enough, because there are all types of gases like blast from motor cars, etc. All these do pollute the air. These things are known. But what is important is, to what extent it is permissible. I am told the Planning Commission has started something about it.

TAX INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIALISTS

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*726. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrialists who recently met in New Delhi stated that they would

be prepared to direct more of their energies and resources for the development of social services provided adequate tax incentives were offered; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Hon'ble Members presumably refer to the 4th Conference of All India Tax Executives held in New Delhi on 21st and 22nd of November, 1969 under the auspicious of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. According to Press Reports, the business community has evinced interest in development of social welfare schemes and the Conference had discussed the question of tax incentives to promote such schemes . Government have not so far received any communication concerning this matter from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : May I know whether the Seminar, which was held in New Delhi in November of the Tax Executives representing various industrial houses, has been carefully studied by the Government of India and if so, what is the action ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that we have not received any communication regarding this matter.

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : May I now whether there are provisions in several countries like Italy, Ireland, Netherland and U.K. under which tax exemption is granted for new industries located in the developing areas and whether such a proposal is considered feasible for our country also ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is no such concession available at the moment. Now there are only some concessions made for shifting industrial undertakings from urban areas to rural areas. If any industries are shifted from urban areas to such areas, they get some concession.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When the industrialists have asked for certain concessions in taxes may I know from the hon. Minister whether they have given any idea of the amount of resources available with them and from which source that they want to plough back into the industrial sector ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have stated in the main body of the reply, we have not received any proposals from them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When they asked for incentives, did they also tell the government the amount of resources available with them which they wi plough back into the industry ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : When such proposals come we will certainly look into them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very clever move by the industrialists. The chambers of commerce throughout the country are controlled by big business houses and industrialists. Under the guise and style of serving the society the industrialists are cheating the country. Under the guise and style of socialism they are infiltrating into the government now. May I know whether the Government of India have got any assessment of the evasion of taxes by these industrial houses ? If so, will the government take action against these industrial houses to recover these taxes ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as evasion of income tax and wealth tax is concerned that is dealt with under the law of the land. If the hon. Member has any information he may pass it on so that we may act on that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister just now stated that the question of incentive would be examined when a proposal is received. May I know whether it is the policy of the government to grant concessions individually whenever any proposal is received from an individual or is it granted as a matter of regular policy by fixing it well in advance, at least a year in advance ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : What I had stated was that we have not received any proposal in this matter so far. Whatever has been prescribed in the law that is enumerated in sections 32(1)(4), 36(1)(a), 80B, 80G, 80H, 80U and 280ZA of the Income-tax Act. The Income-tax Amendment Bill s before the Select Committee and

there are also one or two proposals. Besides, this, there is nothing more in the statute book.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, he has contradicted himself. He said that when the proposals are received they will be examined. What did he mean by that?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Precisely nothing.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that they are enumerated in the Act.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He does not know the ABCD of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : According to the assessment of the government what is the volume of evasion of tax ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : In Calcutta.

MR SPEAKER : I am sorry, it does not arise out of this. He may ask a specific question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, the Minister is getting up. Let the Government give their assessment.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot permit it because it is not relevant.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : While there may be some difference of opinion about the incentive to industrialists, I do not think there is any difference of opinion about the incentive for industries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is a lot of difference of opinion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Our industries are today working half of their capacity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether government would give them some concessions like the tax certificates given previously. I would like to inform my hon. friend that to the extent the capacity is used there will be more employment and more production in the country. May I know whether they are thinking of giving some incentives, tax certificates preferably, for activating the idle capacity ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the idle capacity is concerned, we would certainly like to activise them and make them come to full production. But no assurance about tax concessions could be given during the question hour.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : In view of the fact that industrial employment is a major factor in industrial development, will the government give more incentives to the industrial workers ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The main question is about some social welfare activities to be carried on by business houses and incentives about them. To that extent I have enumerated the various concessions given for certain social welfare activities which are carried on.

SUBSIDING OF AREAS AROUND COLLIERIES IN DHANBAD DISTRICT

*727. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that most of the areas around the Collieries in Dhanbad District got subsided thus rendering them unfit for cultivation and damaging the houses built on them ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no compensation is being paid to the owners of land and houses for the damages ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that collapse of the surface is due to inadequate sand stowing in the mines after removal of coal ;

(d) if the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to investigate into the complaints through a Parliamentary Committee ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I better remain polite and not say anything about it, but I may tell you that due to inadequate sand stowing a lot of danger has been created and the inadequate sand stowing has taken place because there is a lot of corruption. The whole department is full of corruption.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether Government have received any complaints. Are you making him receive it immediately from you ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : These greedy mine-owners have been allowed to work these mines in a most unscientific and risky manner and this is the outcome. Under these circumstances may I ask the hon. Minister as to what is the total quantity the cubic contents, of sand that was stowed in the exhausted coalmines of Dhanbad District and the cost of it. ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The question does not relate to the details about the quantity of sand that was stowed in the Dhanbad coalmines.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Relevance is not his strong point.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sand stowing was done. There is the Director-General of Mines Safety who goes and visits the mines. Unless there is sand stowing, the coalmines cannot be worked. Only one instance of this nature came to the notice of the Coal Board. That was about the Ena Colliery. No other large-scale subsidence of land has come to the notice of the Coal Board.

SHRI RANGA : What is being done there ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There are 18 seams in the Dhanbad Colliery; 18th is the top seam and then we go down. In 1967 while the 10th seam was being worked, there was certain stowing. On an experimental basis permission was given. It was found to be successful ; no major complaints were received. If complaints are received, certainly action will be taken. This stowing method is adopted in collieries round about Dhanbad, and in Asansol also. Every precaution is being taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In how many cases has action been taken against coalmine owners in Dhanbad District for operating the coalmines against the existing rules and laws of the Mining Department during the last three years ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Coalmines Safety Act is administered by the Labour Ministry. The Director General of Mines Safety is under the control of the Labour Ministry. Therefore that ministry will be in a position to answer this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are not aware of it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : No complaints have come to my notice.

श्री देवेन सेन : पिछले दो-तीन साल में धनबाद के इलाके में कोई कौलियरीज़ बन्द हो गई हैं या नहीं ? अगर बन्द हो गई हैं तो उनके बन्द होने का कारण क्या था ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There are several reasons. If he gives a particular reason, I will inquire into it.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF RAILWAY BOARD'S EMPLOYEES *Vis-A-Vis* OTHER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND FACILITY OF RAILWAY PASSES TO THEM

*728. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the salary and other allowances of the Central Government servants working in the Railway board are equal to other Central Government Employees working in the Ministries and attached offices;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that each employee working in the Railway Board is given a free Railway pass, once a year to go any where in India and come back, while such facilities are not given to the other employees working in Secretariat and other attached offices;

(c) whether Government are taking any step to issue such free Railway pass to all the Government servants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir, in respect of comparable posts.

(b) to (d). Railway servants including those working in the Railway Board get facilities of free railway pass and privilege ticket orders on certain scales each year. Central Government servants working in the Secretariat and other

attached offices are entitled to the benefit of leave travel concession once in a period of two calendar years for visiting their home towns subject to certain conditions of eligibility etc. Issue of free rail-passes to all Central Government employees is not contemplated since such special travel concession for journeys on railways has always been confined to railway servants in or under the Railway Board.

श्री राम चरण : मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी सारी कथा सुना दी है। क्लास थ्री के एल०डी०सी० से लेकर यू०डी०सी०, असिस्टेंट, एस० ओ० तक मंत्रालय में तथा रेलवे बोर्ड में जितनी नियुक्तियां होती हैं वे यू० पी० एस० सी० के थ्रू होती हैं। इन पदों के लिए संयुक्त प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है। कुछ लोग तो पास होने के बाद रेलवे बोर्ड में चले जाते हैं, उनको रेलवे में सेवा मिल जाती है और कुछ दूसरों को मंत्रालयों में नियुक्तियां मिल जाती हैं। जो मंत्रालयों में जाते हैं उनको तो पी० टी० ओ० कंसैशन उस तरह से नहीं मिलते हैं जिस तरह से रेलवे वालों को मिलते हैं। क्लास 3, क्लास दो वगैरह को तो ढाई सौ मील की दूरी पर उनका अगर विधिवत निवास-स्थान होता है तो पी० टी० ओ० कंसैशन मिलता है और क्लास चार को एक सौ मील के ऊपर अगर उनका निवास-स्थान होता है तो उनको पी० टी० ओ० कंसैशन मिलता है। मेरी पन्द्रह साल की सेवा हो गई थी। मुझे अपने जीवन के इस सेवा काल में एक बार भी दिल्ली से बाहर जाने का मौका नहीं मिला और न ही मैं इस पी० टी० ओ० कंसैशन का अधिकारी था। आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, कर्मचारियों को बैनिफिट्स और उनके अपलिफ्ट की बात करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार सोचेगी कि क्लर्क या असिस्टेंट या सेक्शन आफिसर जिनके घर नजदीक हैं, जो दूरस्थ स्थानों को जा नहीं सकते हैं, जिस तरह का आपने एम० पीज़ को सपरिवार जाने की सुविधा दी है, वैसे ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस तरह की कोई सुविधा देंगे जिससे वे दो साल में कम-से-कम एक बार सपरिवार हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में जा सकें, उस हिस्से में जा सकें जहां बिना इस तरह के कंसैशन के वे कभी जाने की बात सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं? जो बेचारे बाबू बीसियों सालों से दिल्ली की चारदीवारी में बन्द हैं, जिन को जीवन में दिल्ली से बाहर जाने का एक भी अवसर नहीं मिला है, क्या सरकार अपने समाजवाद के नारे को दृष्टि में रख कर उन्हें यह सुविधा देगी कि वे दो साल में एक बार हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भाग में मय परिवार सफर कर सकें?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the travel concessions available to the Railway employees are concerned, this is the practice all the world over in the carrier services, not only in the Railways but in other carrier services also, and they get certain travel concessions. As far as the other Government employees are concerned, there are travel concessions given to them if they have to travel to their home towns. To give the same facility to all Government servants could, certainly, be considered only when our ways and means position and financial position improves.

श्री राम चरण : आजादी से पहले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हर साल हिल स्टेशन का फ्री पास सपरिवार मिलता था। क्या सरकार उन को तीन साल में एक बार के लिए यह सुविधा देने को तैयार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो गवर्नमेंट ही हिल स्टेशन्ज़ पर नहीं जाती है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as I remember, the Government offices used to shift to hill stations and, therefore, that facility was there.

श्री राम चरण : केन्द्रीय सचिवालय का स्टाफ़ हिल स्टेशन्ज़ के अलावा और जगह भी जाता था।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have stated, we can consider only when the financial position improves.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister has said that the Government has given all facilities to the Railway employees just like Central Government employees. The Class IV employees in the Railways are not supplied even the woollen uniforms and blankets during the winter season. May I know whether the Government will consider to supply the woollen uniforms and blankets to the class IV employees working in the Railways ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am very sorry this does not arise here. I am only replying to the travel concessions given to the Railway employees vis-a-vis other Central Government employees. The question of supplying uniforms to the Railway employees has to be addressed to the Minister of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister has said that they are giving all the facilities to the Railway employees just like the Central Government employees

तेल के सूखे कुंओं से तेल निकालने की विधि का विकास

*729. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका में नाइट्रेट-ग्लिस्रीन के उपयोग द्वारा तेल के प्राय: सूखे कुओं से तेल निकालने की एक नई विधि का विकास किया गया है, जिससे उन्होंने तेल के उन कुओं से प्रतिदिन 22 ढोल तेल निकालना आरम्भ कर दिया है, जो 1/4 ढोल तेल देते थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मोम और एस्फाल्ट जम जाते हैं तथा तेल के आने के मार्ग को रोक देते हैं और यह नई विधि इसको पिघला देती है तथा पम्प द्वारा तेल को बाहर निकाल देती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त विधि को आसाम के तेल के सूखे कुओं में काम में लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है क्योंकि आसाम के तेल के कुओं में भी बड़ी मात्रा में मोम है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The technique of stimulation of oil wells by explosives, like nitro glycerine is not a new one and has been known for some time. It aims at improving the flow of oil from an oil-bearing rock by improving its permeability. Its primary use is in well stimulation but the heat generated in the process may be beneficial in melting softening any wax/asphalt clogging near the well bore but the technique is not used for dewaxing of the passage. In Assam wells, dewaxing is achieved by mechanical scraping of the pipes and by hot-oil circulation. There has been no need to apply nitro-glycerine technique in the Assam wells.

श्री महाराज सिंह : भारती : आसाम में जिन पुराने कुंओं ने तेल देना बन्द कर दिया है, सरकार उन में तेल निकालने के लिए कीमती गैस स्टोर करती जा रही है । क्या यह सच है कि अगर हम उस गैस से लिक्विड एमोनिया बनाते, तो वह कहीं ज्यादा कीमती होती ? उस गैस को भरने से उस में पचास परसेंट लासिज होते हैं और रिटर्न में जो तेल मिलता है, वह अनइकानोमिकल है ।

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: The use of gas is also made for the purpose of exerting pressure in oil wells. There is a method of what is called the gas circulation in oil wells. If the pressure is put there, automatically, the oil comes out. The intention of developing this technique is to have the oil flow.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं । मंत्री महोदय ने प्रासेस को बताया है । वह तो हो रहा है । मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि सरकार तेल को निकालने के लिए जो गैस भर रही है, उस में 50 परसेंट लाभ होता है, इस लिए अगर उस गैस से लिक्विड एमोनिया बनाया जाता, तो क्या उस से कहीं ज्यादा लाभ न होता ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : May I also seek your protection, Sir? Please look to the question that has been put by the hon. Member.

I am prepared to answer even the second question. The question that has been put is concerning the technique that was used some time back or that is used in the United States of America. The question concerning the technique whether it is a fact.....

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मेरे सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब दिया जाये ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, you must give me also protection. The supplementary question does not arise out of this question. The main question is :

> "Whether it is a fact that a new technique of getting oil from almost dry oil-wells by the use of nitro-glycerine has been developed in America by which they have started getting 22 barrels of oil daily from the oil-wells yielding 1/4 barrel of oil...." etc., etc.

This is the main question. When he put the question about the use off gas for the purpose of exerting pressure, I answered it. I have already said that there are two types of gases—one is called the associated gas and the other is the gas that comes from gas fields. The gas that comes from gasfields could be regulated, but so far as the associated gas which comes with oil is concerned, some of it, unless it is used, has got to be flared up.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के क्रूड आयल में 13 परसेंट मोम है ? हम जिस सिस्टम से गैस को अन्दर दाखिल कर के क्रूड आयल को बाहर लाना चाहते हैं, उस में वह मोम उस को बाहर नहीं आने देती है । जिस टेक्नीक का मैं ने ज़िक्र किया है, उस में मोम को पिघला कर क्रूड आयल को ऊपर लाया जा सकता है । अगर यह सच है, तो हम उस टेक्नीक को क्यों नहीं अपनाते हैं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There was no necessity for using the technique because oil is automatically flowing in some of the oil-wells. So far as ONGC is concerned, such a type of phenomenon—the well which was giving oil going dry—has not yet occurred, the technique to be used for that does not arise. ONGC started developing oil-fields since 1957. For 20 years we could get oil. After 20 years such a phenomenon if it occurs then only various kinds of techniques have to be used.

So far as Assam is concerned, whenever there occurs some asphalt or wax in the central part of the oil well then that is removed by circulation of hot oil or by mechanical scraping.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether, in view of the fact that the oil wells in Digboi, Assam, have gone dry and become useless like women after certain years, Government have decided to send the crude oil available in certain other parts of Assam to the Digboi oilfields to rejuvenate it.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : So far as Digboi oilfields are concerned, the Assam Oil Company put in more than thousand oil wells there. Now the production is 20,000 to 150,000 tonnes. The capacity of Digboi refinery is 5.25. Oil India is supplying to the extent there is the deficit.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was different. Oil India supplying oil to the Digboi oil fields..

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Digboi refinery.

SHRI HEM BARUA :. ..to the Digboi. refinery because some of the oilfields in Digboi have gone dry and barren. What is the purpose in trying to rejuvenate the oil refinery owned by a foreign company ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : May I say that the Digboi oilfields were developed sometime in the first decade of this Century; the first one that was developed was in 1901. Since then, for sixty years, we have been working the wells. The oil that was available has been depleted . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA : The Minister does not follow the question.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : If he has not been able to understand the import of the question, what can I do ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : what is the use of getting those oil wells which are owned by foreign companies ? That was his question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Minister knows nothing.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't pass such remarks. He is quite relevant in his answer.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF D.V.C.

*732. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation in the past has constituted many Committees to deal with various issues with its own men, as a result of which deliberations of such Committees were neither purposeful nor meaningful and not profitable; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue a directive to the D.V.C. under the Act to constitute a broad based Committee with outsider representatives of the participating Governments and representatives of the recognised Unions/Associations of the Officers and staff with suitable terms of references to look into the various issues relating to the working of the Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement : The Damodar Valley Corporation is an autonomous body constituted by an Act of Parliament and its Members are appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the participating Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. In addition to Committees consisting of its own officers only, the Corporation has also formed Committees which included experts who were not in the service of the Corporation. The action taken on the recommendations of these Committees has contributed to improvements in the working of the organisation.

In view of this position, Government do not propose issuing a directive to the Damodar Valley Corporation to constitute any further Committee to go into the working of the Corporation.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that the concerned Employees' Unions of the Damodar Valley Corporation had ever written to the DVC authorities or to the Government of India requesting that in that Committee the Unions' representatives should have a say and if so, what has been the reaction of the Government of India or the DVC in regard to that?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Damodar Valley Corporation was formed under an act of Parliament and it is an autonomous body and there are various officers on the Committees and the Unions' interests are also taken into account.

DR. RANEN SEN: That is not my question. In that particular Committee did the Government think over the desirability of including any representative of the Unions? Union is a recognised body.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There were various committees appointed *viz.*, Nair Committee, Banerjee Committee and Chakravarty Committee and Unions' interests have been fully taken into consideration by these Committees.

DR. RANEN SEN: My question was not that. My question was whether there was any request from the employees' unions about the inclusion of their representatives into any of these committees. Whether these people took the view points of the unions into consideration or not—that is not my question.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The recommendations of the Nair Committee which was constituted according to a resolution of the Corporation passed in 1963 have been sent to the union for their opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific question. You can give a specific notice. I don't think this is the general nature of the question. I am sorry.

SETTING UP OF COAL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANTS WITH USSR AND CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COLLABORATION

*733. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team headed by Dr. Chakravarty was sent to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to explore possibilities of collaboration in setting up coal based fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dr. Chakravarty has already submitted his report to Government; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made in the study report and the views of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) A team headed by Dr. Chakravarty visited Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to evaluate possibilities of supplies of equipment for coal based fertilizer projects. The Team's visit was not for exploring possibilities of collaboration.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report deals with the type of equipment likely to be available from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia and related matters. The information will be made use of in deciding the pattern for meeting the foreign exchange component of the projects.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister has stated that the team did not visit with an idea of finding out the possibilities of collaboration. If that be the case, may I know what the idea was of sending this team at all, because I understand that in India, in the immediate future we do not need much of fertilisers, and the few projects that are under examination like the Mithapur project would be enough to meet the demands for many years to come ? In view of this, may I know the necessity for sending any such team at all?

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: The hon. Member says that the requirements of fertilisers in the country according to him are such that the present plants which are in production.....

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Including projects.

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: ..including projects under construction or implementation would be enough to meet the requirements. The total installed capacity of the existing projects which are in production and the projects under implementation is 2·164 million tonnes. As a result of the studies made in the Planning Commission they have stated that the total requirements in the country for fertilisers would be about 3·7 million tonnes. Therefore, they have suggested an installed capacity of 3·75 million tonnes. To reach that installed capacity, according to the papers prepared and the studies made in the Planning Commission, it is necessary to have the coal-based fertiliser plants, and, therefore, it is necessary to send teams abroad for the purpose of finding out what type of equipment is available in the East European countries and on rupee-payment basis, and what equipment would be available in other countries, because the foreign exchange component of the coal-based fertiliser plant is not less than Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: What would be the capacity of Mithapur fertiliser plant, if it is accepted by Government?..

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: Which plant?

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: The Mithapur plant. He does not even know the Mithapur plant. How can he answer the question. . .

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member need not cast such aspersions. Let him ask a straight question.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: May I know the capacity of the Mithapur plant, if it is accepted by Government, and whether in view of the lowering consumption of fertilisers this year, the estimate during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been revised by Government ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I do not know how the hon. Member has raised the question regarding the Mithapur project...

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: The hon. Minister had referred to it, and, therefore, I have to refer to it.

Mr. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: When the hon. Minister referred to it, You permitted him, but when I am referring to it, you are not permitting me.

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: I am replying now to the second part of his question which I consider to be relevant...

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: It is for the Speaker to decide the relevance and not for the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can the hon. Minister decide the question of relevancy? It is for the Chair to decide it.

SHR RAN GA: [illegible], you had asked Shri D. N. Patodia not to make any reference to it, but you allowed the hon. Minister to make reference to it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whenever the hon. Minister finds that the question is not relevant, he may invite my attention to it, and not pronounce on it himself.

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: I have to invite your attention to it when the question is irrelevant. The second part of the question is relevant, and, therefore, it is my duty to bring it to the notice of the Chair. The second part of the hon. Member's question is whether in view of the lesser consumption of fertilisers, the targets have been revised. For the information of the House, I may say that originally when the targets were fixed, the total installed capacity that was proposed to be put up was 5·1 million tonnes, but now it has been brought down to 3·7 million tonnes. That is the revision that has been made.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: This is also irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is also deciding the irrelevancy himself.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

अमरपुर दियारा गांव, थाना बक्सर (बिहार) में संघर्ष

+

S.N.Q. 4 **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :**

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा के सीमांकन के कारण अमरपुर दियारा गांव, थाना बक्सर, जिला आरा (बिहार) जो उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले की सीमा पर स्थित है, एक संघर्ष हो गया था जिस के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ हरिजन और पिछड़े [illegible] मारे गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कुछ प्रतिकर देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(घ) त्रिवेदी आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और उनके कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अमरपुर दियारा के काश्तकार, हाल के भूमि सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बटाईदार माने गये । यह भूमि पिछली फसलों से ही इनके कब्जे में थी जिस पर ये काश्त करते थे और जमींदार लोग उन्हें मुकदमों द्वारा बेदख़ल करने हेतु विफ़ल प्रयत्न कर रहे थे। बताया जाता है कि नरही, जिला बलिया के जमींदारों द्वारा संगठित एक दल ने इन काश्तकारों के ऊपर हमला किया जिसमें 10 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 12 व्यक्ति घायल हुए; एक घायल व्यक्ति की मृत्यु बाद में अस्पताल में हुई । मरे व्यक्तियों में से कोई भी हरिजन नहीं बताया जाता है ।

एक फौजदारी मुक़दमा दायर कर लिया गया है और 23 अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त मांग पर, उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा 16 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । कानून व व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए तथा पुन: झगड़ा होने से रोकने के लिए एक मजिस्ट्रेट सहित प्रयाप्त पुलिस अमरपुर दियारा भेजें गये ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से नवीनतम वस्तु-स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है ।

(घ) त्रिवेदी आयोग की सिफारिशों को, जो बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमा परिवर्तन) अधिनियम, 1968 में सम्मिलित हैं, कार्या-

न्वित करने के लिए अग्रेतर कार्यवाही रुकी पड़ी है क्योंकि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में कुछ लेख्य याचिकाएं लम्बित पड़ी हैं।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर त्रिवेदी आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कुछ पत्थर लगने वाले थे, कुछ पत्थर लगा भी दिये गये थे, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने उन्हें उखाड़ लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि त्रिवेदी आयोग के अनुसार जो पत्थर वहां लगने वाले थे, वे लगे या नहीं लगे, यदि नहीं लगे तो उस का क्या कारण है? जो पत्थर वहां लग गये थे और जिनको लोगों ने उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया, उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पत्थर लगाने के काम में हम ने सवयर जेनरल आफ इण्डिया के लोगों को भी शामिल किया था, जिससे कि ठीक से सर्वे हो कर वहां पत्थर लगा दिये जाएं। सर्वेयर जैनरल आफ़ इण्डिया ने अपना काम पूरा कर दिया था और वे स्थान निर्धारित कर दिये थे, जहां पत्थर लगा दिये जाने चाहियें। घाघरा सैक्टर में पत्थर लगाने का काम पूरा हो गया है। गंगा सैक्टर में अभी काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि बहुत सी जगहों पर जहां पत्थर लगने वाले थे, पानी में हैं। जैसा मैंने मूल उत्तर में बताया है कि कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पत्थर लगने के पहले ही वहां के निवासियों ने पटना हाई कोर्ट में रिट-पैटीशन दायर कर दी है, जिस के कारण वहां का काम आगे के लिये रुक गया है। हम स्वयं इस बात के लिये उत्सुक हैं कि यह पुराने झगड़े का जो इलाका है, इसे जल्द से जल्द इस अधिनियम के अनुसार, जिसे हमने यहां पारित किया है, पूरा कर दें, जिससे कि आगे के लिये झगड़ा पूरी तरह से बन्द हो सके।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अमरदियारा की ज़मीन का जो झगड़ा है, इस में 5 हज़ार एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है, जो नो-मैन्ज़-लैंड है। वहां का गांव समाज और वहां की सरकार यह चाहती है कि उस के ट्रांस्फर के पहले ही उस का बन्दोबस्त कर दें। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के गांव समाज को ज़मीन के ट्रांस्फर से पहले ही उस का बन्दोबस्त करने से रोकने के लिये उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कृपा करेंगी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह तो पार्लियामेन्ट के द्वारा जो कानून पास हुआ है, उस में निहित है कि कौन सी ज़मीन कहां है। इस के ट्रांस्फर के लिये 1 अक्तूबर की तारीख तय हुई थी, लेकिन उस तारीख से पहले रिट-पैटीशन फाइल हो जाने के कारण उस का जो फिज़ीकल ट्रांस्फर होना था वह नहीं हो पाया। इस लिये इस सिलसिले में हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारों का भी पूरा सहयोग हमें मिल रहा है। त्रिवेदी आयोग के अनुसार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये जो जो ज़मीन निर्धारित की गई है, उस में अब किसी तरह का कोई झगड़ा हमारे यहां नहीं होना चाहिये। जो ज़मीन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के हिस्से में आयेगी, उस में सैटिलमैन्ट उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा होगा, परन्तु यदि कुछ पुराने अधिकार उन्हें बिहार के टेनेन्सी राइट के अनुसार मिले हुए हैं तो उस के बारे में कानून में भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इस लिये जो प्रश्न उठा है, उस की तरफ़ हमारा पूरा ध्यान है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह सरकार हर मामले को उलझा रही है, जैसे चण्डीगढ़ का मामला, महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर का मामला, वैसा ही झगड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में शुरू करने वाले हैं। आप कहते हैं कि त्रिवेदी आयोग के खिलाफ़ पटना उच्च न्यायालय में रिट दाखिल हो गई है, इस लिये उस को लागू करने में दिक्कत हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में रिट किस दिन दाखिल की गई और भारत सरकार उस के सम्बंध में अपनी तरफ़ से क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? जिन लोगों ने यह हमला किया है, जिस संगठित दल ने यह काम किया है, उस के कौन-कौन लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उन के नाम बतलाइये। अध्यक्ष महोदय,

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा पर हर साल कत्ल और बलवे होतें हैं, क्योंकि ज़मीन का निर्धारण नहीं हो पाता है । जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान, चीन-हिन्दुस्तान का सीमा विवाद है, उसी तरह से राज्यों के अन्दर भी सीमा निर्धारित नहीं हो पाती है । जब नदी में कटाव होता है तो जो ज़मीन नदी के उस पार चली जाती है, नदी के इस पार के लोग उस की मालगुजारी देते हैं और उस पार के लोग उस पर कब्ज़ा कर लेते हैं—इसी कारण से विवाद होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं, उन के नाम क्या हैं ? जो नवीनतम जानकारी आप प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं—वह कब तक प्राप्त कर लेंगे? त्रिवेदी आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में पटना उच्च न्यायालय में जो रिट दाखिल है उस के सम्बन्ध में पैरवी कर के उस निर्णय को लागू करने में अभी कितना समय लगावेंगे?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े अजीब दृष्टिकोण से प्रश्न पूछा है । यह झगड़ा भारत सरकार के द्वारा या किसी सरकार के द्वारा पैदा होने वाला नहीं है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : दो राज्यों के बीच में केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्णायक होती है····

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ये झगड़े व्यक्तिगत कारणों से या नदी के थोड़ा इधर या उधर होने से होते हैं । इस को दूर करने के लिये ही आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी । आयोग की राय को दोनों सरकारों के परामर्श से हम लोगों ने स्वीकार किया और उस के आधार पर संसद के द्वारा कानून पारित हुआ, उस को लागू करने में कुछ कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं, इस के सिवाय कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है । जिन लोगों ने रिट पैटीशन दाखिल की है वह 1 अक्तूबर से पहले दाखिल की है । किस दिन दाखिल की थी, यह सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, परन्तु 1 अक्तूबर को जब ज़मीन का ट्रांस्फर होना था, उस को रोकने के लिये ही उन्होंने रिट दाखिल की । जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उन के नाम मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं है, पर इस की पूरी कार्यवाही सन्तोषजनक रूप से राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा की गई है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नवीनतम जानकारी आप कब तक प्राप्त कर लेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जल्द-से-जल्द मंगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन 10 हरिजनों की मौत हुई है·····

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उन में हरिजन एक भी नहीं है ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : जिन लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं, क्या उन के परिवार वालों को सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उस के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी ले कर देंगे ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घटना पहली नहीं है—ज़मीदारों ने हमला किया है, 11 आदमियों को मारा है । इस से पहले भी उन काश्तकारों पर हमला कर के उन की 22 भैंसे छीन लीं और उन पर कब्ज़ा किया हुआ है । गांव में टैन्शन फैला हुआ है, किसी भी समय वे उन पर हमला कर के उन को मार सकते हैं । वहां के काश्तकार बाज़ार में नहीं निकल सकते हैं और वहां की पुलिस कोई एक्शन नहीं ले रही है । क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अभी भी एक आदमी की सारी खेती जो नरही गांव का है, वहां के ज़मीदार ने छीन ली है और उस आदमी को उस गांव से जाना पड़ा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार वहां के काश्तकारों को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिये कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहती है या नहीं? ये कहते हैं कि 32 आदमियों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है, लेकिन वहां के सारे

ज़मीदार गांव में खुलेआम घूमते फिर रहे हैं और पुलिस उन्हें गिरफ्तार नहीं कर रही है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कौन-सा कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: जैसा मैंने मूल उत्तर में कहा कि विशेष पुलिस के साथ एक मैजिस्ट्रेट को वहां पर भेजा है जो कि वहां पर रहकर पूरी तरह से इस बात को देखेगा कि किसी तरह का कोई झगड़ा न हो सके। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा सवाल उठाया है वह हम राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में ला देंगे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: बिहार के टेनेन्ट्स ने पटना हाई कोर्ट में रिट पैटिशन दी हुई है। क्या यह सही है कि जो जमीन पुश्त दर पुश्त चली आती थी जैसे वह जमीन जोकि आरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट और बलिया के बीच में पड़ी हुई है, वहां पर यू० पी० की एथारिटीज़ ने किसानों को बेदखल कर दिया है और आज वे लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं ? और इसी को लेकर यह झगड़ा है। बिहार के जो काश्तकार हैं, बावजूद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंन्ट के कहने के, यू० पी० के आफिसर्स उन लोगों की जमीनों का बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर रहे हैं और यू० पी० के लोगों के साथ उनके बन्दोबस्त किए जा रहे हैं। इसी वजह से यह झगड़ा बढ़ रहा है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक हमारी सूचना है, इस तरह की बात हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आई है। सवाल यह है कि जो सीमा का निर्धारण हुआ है उस सीमा के अन्तर्गत जो भाग बिहार गया है वहां पर यू० पी० का टिनेंन्सी लॉ जो है वह जारी है और जो बिहार के लोग काम करते थे उन्हीं को काम करने का अधिकार दिया गया था। जो उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन है जो कि नदियों के बहाव के कारण बिहार या उत्तर प्रदेश में चली आती हैं वहां पर जो सेटिलमेन्ट हो चुका है उसको डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमें दोनों राज्य सरकारों का काफी सहयोग मिल रहा है। यह तो पट्टेदार और जमीदारों के बीच झगड़ा हुआ है जिसको रोकने के लिए हमने इन्तजाम किया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब दो राज्यों में सरहद का कोई विवाद उठ गया तो वहां की राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्य के स्वार्थ को देखकर निर्णय लेंगी और कदम उठायेंगी। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की पुलिस, जब कभी इस तरह का झगड़ा, मार-पीट या कत्ल होता है, तो अपने-अपने राज्यों के लोगों का पक्ष लेती हैं। तो क्या मैं गृह मंत्री से जान सकता हूं कि जब इस तरह का विवाद वहां पर है केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां पर बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स या केन्द्र की कोई दूसरी पुलिस तब तक के लिए वहां पर रखेगी जब तक कि यह विवाद चलता रहता है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो यह भी करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन वहां पर स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की पुलिस भेजी जाये। माननीय सदस्य को यह भी मालूम होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की पुलिस भी अगर जायेगी तो वह प्रान्तीय पुलिस के अन्तर्गत ही काम करेगी। जो कानून है वह इसी तरह का है। **(व्यवधान)** .... उसमें कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत वहां की पुलिस के ऊपर जा करके केन्द्रीय पुलिस काम कर सके। हमारी तरफ से राज्य सरकार ने जो इन्तजाम किया है, उससे हमें संतोष है। यदि और आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो और अधिक इन्तजाम करने के लिए हम लिखेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply to a previous question the hon. Home Minister replied that he would have a discussion with the Chief Ministers of Bihar and U. P. I should like to know the reaction of both the Chief Ministers— of course there is no Chief Minister in Bihar now—or both the Governments on the report of the Trivedi Commission. In the event of a dispute what will be the attitude of the Central Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This report was discussed not only

with the Chief Ministers of the respective State Governments but this was also discussed in the U. P. and the Bihar Vidhan Sabhas. The U. P. Vidhan Sabha passed a resolution endorsing the report but the Bihar Vidhan Sabha discussed it without passing any resolution. We went through the proceedings and we brought up the matter here and enacted a law by which certain lands had been transferred from Bihar to U.P. and from U.P. to Bihar. The area had also been demarcated on the map. But the actual physical demarcation has been done by the Surveyor-General of India. The points for demarcation pillars have been fixed in most of the sectors; particularly in the Ghagra sector pillars have been fixed. In the Ganga sector a few pillars have to be left out, firstly because of the submersion of those places where the pillars have to be fixed by the current of the Ganga river, and secondly, because there is a writ petition in the Patna High Court. Because of this, no further demarcation could be made in that particular area where the pillars are to be fixed. As soon as this petition is disposed of, we propose to take up the matter again with the State Governments and have the matter decided.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: यह जो जमीन का झगड़ा है यह सीमा का विवाद नहीं बल्कि झगड़ा यह है कि वास्तव में जो जमीन जोते हुए हैं उन लोगों के बीच में लोग अपने को जमीन का मालिक बताते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में अनाज के ऊपर जो किसानों को जमीन दी जाती है, जिस प्रथा के कारण झगड़ा हुआ है उसको दूर करने के लिए, जबकि आज बिहार में केन्द्र का ही शासन है, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? दूसरे यह कि जब वहां उस जमीन को लेकर विवाद चल रहा था, पहले से ही उसकी जानकारी थी, तो पहले से ही एहतियाती कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई जबकि उसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर थी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को ठीक से जानते हैं कि यह जो झगड़ा है इसका मुख्य रूप से कारण यही है कि जमीन कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में चली जाती है और कभी बिहार में चली जाती है। इसके कारण जो लोग वहां पर काम करते हैं वे एक दूसरे से विरोधी अपने क्लेम प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि यह जमीन हमारी है। इसलिए वहां पर पुलिस का इन्तजाम बहुत पहले से किया गया है लेकिन हर स्थान पर पुलिस का ऐसा इन्तजाम नहीं है कि उनको रोका जा सके। इसलिए अब ऐसा इन्तजाम किया गया है जैसा कि मैंने मूल उत्तर में बताया कि स्पेशल पुलिस-टुकड़ी भेजी गई है और मैजिस्ट्रेट भेजा गया है। जहां तक एहतियाती कार्यवाही करने का सम्बन्ध है, यदि पहले से राज्य सरकारों के पास इस तरह की सूचना होती तो अवश्य उसका इन्तजाम किया जाता। इसका मतलब यही है कि उनको इस बात की सूचना नहीं थी कि इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना होने की सम्भावना है नहीं तो एहतियाती कार्यवाही अवश्य की जाती।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua. I am giving preference to hon. Members from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, but you also seem to desire -

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, India is one. In view of the fact that border disputes have vitiated the relations between Indian States, especially the border dispute that has arisen between Assam and Nagaland also, may I know whether Government propose to appoint a permanent tribunal as adumbrated by the National Integration Council for the settlement of these border disputes?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, this is a very complicated question. I can not deal with this during the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: You know it comes from Mr. Hem Barua!

SHRI HEM BARUA: How can it be complicated, Sir ? Border disputes are complicated, I know. But the National Integration Council has suggested a permanent tribunal for the solution of these border disputes. He does not know anything about it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. Shri Yogendra Sharma.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : बिहार विधान सभा ने त्रिवेदी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के प्रति अपनी सहमति प्रकट नहीं की थी लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने अपनी सहमति प्रकट की है। बिहार विधान सभा ने जो असहमति प्रकट की, बाजाब्ता प्रस्ताव नहीं था लेकिन बिहार के आम लोग, उमरपुर डेहरी के लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके में जाने के खिलाफ हैं। इसलिए खिलाफ हैं कि त्रिवेदी कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके मुताबिक यह झगड़ा हमेशा होता रहेगा। परम्परागत चीज़ यह थी कि गंगा की धारा का जो मध्य हिस्सा है वही उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा समझा जाता था। वह धारा बदलती रहती है। यदि कोई हिस्सा गंगा के दक्षिण चला जाये तो वहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस के लिए शासन करना बहुत ही मुश्किल होगा, वहां पर हमेशा अव्यवस्था कायम रहेगी और किसानों की इस तरह से हत्यायें होती रहेंगी। इसलिए पुरानी परम्परागत व्यवस्था को वहां पर फिर से स्थापित किया जाये तभी ला ऐन्ड आर्डर कायम रह सकता है। और इस तरह जो किसानों की हत्याएं हुई उन हत्याओं से किसानों का बचाव हो सकता है।

MR SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action; not a supplementary.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काम हम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि यद्यपि आप ठीक कर रहे हैं मैं बतलाना चाहता था कि जो उन का सुझाव है हम कर रहे हैं। वहां पर चाहे जो ज़मीन उत्तर प्रदेश की हो वह बिहार में चली जाय और बिहार की उत्तर प्रदेश में चली जाय जो परम्परागत कानून वहां चलते थे जिसके कि अनुसार वहां यह डिमार्केशन ऑफ़ बाऊंडरी का काम हो रहा था और उसी को हम क़ायम रखना चाहते हैं। उस का प्राविधान हम ने क़ानून में भी किया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: उस को आप रखना चाहते हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी हां।

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : मैं माननीय मंत्री से दो बातों की जानकारी चाहता हूं। यह घटना 23 अक्तूबर की है। दोपहर को दिन में कई किसान खेत जोत रहे थे कि कुछ जमींदार गंगा पार कर आये और उन किसानों को क़त्ल कर दिया। 11 में से 9 की लाशें काट कर गंगा में फेंक दी गई जिनका कि आज तक पता नहीं लगा है। उस में जो मारे गये हैं एक आदमी नरही बस्ती का है, उस का घर नरही बस्ती में है। उस के मकान और ज़मीन पर ज़बरदस्ती कब्ज़ा कर लिया गया है। उस के परिवार को नरही से भगा दिया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है?

गंगा की वहां दो धाराएं हैं। यह जो त्रिवेदी ऐवार्ड है उस ने फैसला दिया है कि गंगा की मुख्य धारा ही सीमा होगी। गौण धार के बाद यह ज़मीनें हैं। उस के हिसाब से भी इस ज़िले में हैं और उन का सर्वे भी हो चुका है। क़रीब 10,000 एकड़ ज़मीन को यह ज़बरदस्ती दखल करने की कोशिश हो रही है। चूंकि बिहार सरकार के दो सलाहकारों में से एक सलाहकार इन ज़मींदार लोगों के रिश्तेदार हैं इसलिए इस ऐवार्ड में ग़लती से इन ज़मीनों को बलिया में दिखाया गया है और असली हत्यारों को पकड़ा भी नहीं जा रहा है? क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह भी बात आई है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस तरीके से विस्तार में वह सूचना दी है वह राज्य सरकारों के पास अवश्य होगी। बाक़ी जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि त्रिवेदी आयोग की जो सिफारिशें थीं उस में ग़लती से कुछ काम किया गया है तो माननीय सदस्य अब जो ग़लती बतला रहे हैं तो वह देर की बात है। क़ानून द्वारा उसे लोक सभा ने भी पारित कर दिया है और जो भी बात है वह क़ानून के

द्वारा ही वहां लागू की गई है और इसलिए उस में अब फेरबदल करना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह ऐडवाइज़र के ऊपर जो आरोप लगाया है मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह का आरोप उन माननीय सदस्य के लिए लगाना ठीक है । उन का आरोप ग़लत है और उसे उन्हें नहीं लगाना चाहिए था ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: यह जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के बीच उस जमीन के टुकड़े को लेकर सीमा सम्बन्धी झगड़ा है उस झगड़े को रोकने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार ज़मीन के उस हिस्से को नोमैंन लैंड बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ऐसी कोई बात करने का इरादा नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Discussions with Punjab and Haryana Governments for utilisation of Surplus Water

*722. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 179 on the 28th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have discussed the matter regarding the utilisation of surplus water likely to be available to India on the expiry of the Canal Water agreement with Pakistan with Punjab and Haryana Governments; and

(b) if so, the result of talks held?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Punjab on 8-8-1969 who intimated that the Irrigation and Power Ministers of Punjab and Haryana Governments were due to meet on 18-8-1969 to discuss the issue between themselves. Subsequently the matter was discussed with the Chief Minister of Haryana at Delhi on 19-11-1969 when he stated that he and the Chief Minister of Punjab had met to discuss the issue but no decision could be arrived at. Meanwhile, Government of Haryana has referred the matter to the Government of India under the Punjab Re-organisation Act.

Medical Education in India

*723. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4806 on the 31st March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Report of Commission of Medical Education has been received;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that medical education is not given proper attention by Government in regard to medical research and equipments to medical colleges and curriculum;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the position; and

(e) whether a body like the University Grants Commission has been thought of to attain better coordination of policies and research?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI K.K. SHAH) (a) and (b). The Medical Education Committee set up by the Central Government has made out its report which has been forwarded to the Medical Council of India for comments. The Committee would finalise the report after considering the comments of the Medical Council. The report will then be submitted to the Central Government for further action.

The Central Council of Health considered the report of the Committee in their last meeting held in November, 1969 and recommended that it should be placed before a conference of Ministers, Vice Chancellors, Officials and Experts for further consideration. Necessary action in this regard will be taken after the Report is received by the Government.

(c) and (d). Undergraduate medical education which includes provision of facilities for research and supply of equipment to Medical Colleges is the responsibility of the State Governments. The standards of Medical Education and curriculum of training are prescribed by the

Medical Council of India. The Central Government has given financial assistance to the State Governments for the establishment and expansion of undergraduate Medical Colleges and the setting up of Post-graduate departments since the First Five Year Plan. Assistance has also been given to private Medical Colleges. The Indian Council of Medical Research has been giving grants to Medical Institutions for research. Medical Colleges and Institutions have also been assisted in procuring imported equipment.

(c) A proposal for setting up a University Grants Commission-type body for medical education was considered by the Government but was not found feasible.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL HOUSING IN VARIOUS STATES

*730. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the three plan periods development of rural housing in various states was inadequate and unrealistic targets were fixed which resulted in a great variation between the target fixed and the actual construction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether adequate attention has been paid towards the rural housing in various states during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and all short-comings have been overcome which have resulted in the failure of this scheme during the three plan periods

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) It is a fact that developments have been inadequate as stated, and that there have been substantial gaps between plans and actual performance.

(b) Since its inception in August 1957, the major factors responsible for the poor progress of the Village Housing Projects Scheme were the initial organisational and procedural difficulties in implementation, and hostilities with China and Pakistan and, the relatively low priority given by State Governments to the scheme.

(c) Owing to paucity of resources which has resulted in a substantial reduction of the provision for Housing in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, and the introduction of the system of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants' for release of Central Assistance, it is not certain that the situation will improve during the Fourth Plan period.

IMPORT DUTY ON CORNEA

*731. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government levied import duty on corneas sent by other countries unless it came to the Indian Red Cross;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in not levying import duty on corneas in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). No instance has come to the notice of the Government, where import duty has been levied on cornea imported from abroad. According to information available consignments of cornea imported by the Indian Red Cross and by others have been released without charging import duty. A notification exempting cornea from import duty is being issued.

WORLD BANK LOAN TO PUNJAB FOR IMPORT OF TRACTORS

*734. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of the World Bank arrived in India to study the demand of Punjab for a Rs. 600 crores loan to import 20,000 tractors;

(b) if so, whether they have concluded the talks;

(c) what is their reaction; and

(d) whether they have agreed to give such loan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). A World Bank Mission visited India recently for the appraisal of Punjab farm mechanisation Project involving procurement of tractors and specialised agricultural machinery. At one stage the possibility of financing import of 20,000 tractors over a three year period involving Rs. 36 crores had been considered but the appraisal mission actually examined a smaller project covering a shorter period. The mission completed its visit and left India on 10th December and will, on return to Washington, submit its report to the President of World Bank.

विदेशी मुद्रा आरक्षित निधि

***735. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा आरक्षित निधि में कुछ और वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विशेष बाधाएं क्या थीं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति पर कड़ी नजर रख रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से, निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने और आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्थान पर काम आने वाली वस्तुएं देश में ही तैयार करने के काम को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए समय-समय पर कदम उठाये जाते रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में यमुना पार की बस्तियां

***736. श्री ० ला० बाल्पाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में यमुना पार बसी बस्तियों में से कितनी बस्तियों को अब तक अधिकृत करार दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने यमुना पार की उन बस्तियों को खाली करने के नोटिस जारी किये हैं जिन में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या उक्त बस्तियों को अधिकृत घोषित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार दिल्ली बृहत योजना में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 45।

(ख) और (ग). इस क्षेत्र में 43 और अनधिकृत बस्तियों की मौजूदगी की रिपोर्ट मिली है। इनमें से 12, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण के अन्तर्गत घोषित क्षेत्रों के "विकास क्षेत्रों" में आती हैं। दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण को यह पता चला है कि इन क्षेत्रों के "विकसित क्षेत्र" घोषित करने के बाद भी उनकी बिना अनुमति लिये निर्माण हुआ है। अतएव, सम्बन्धित पक्षों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी कर दिये हैं कि अनधिकृत निर्माण को क्यों न गिरा दिया जाये।

(घ) आगे विचार करने के फलस्वरूप, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निर्णय किया है कि 12 में से 9 बस्तियों के नियमितीकरण की योजनाएं तैयार की जायें, क्योंकि ये वृहद् योजना के अनुसार भूमि के उपयोग के अनुकूल हैं। दूसरे 3 मामलों में जिसमें ऐसी कोई समानता नहीं है, उनके लिए वृहद् योजना में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ङ) अनधिकृत रिहायशी वस्तियां कानून का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन करते हुये बनी हैं। फिर भी, जहां तक संभव हो सकेगा, 1 फ़रवरी, 1967 से पूर्व बनी अनधिकृत वस्तियों के नियमितीकरण के लिये सरकार ने विचार करने का निर्णय किया है।

LOSS SUSTAINED BY ANDHRA PRADESH DURING THE RECENT CYCLONE

*737. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final assessment has been made of the loss sustained by the Andhra Pradesh in the recent cyclone there; and

(b) the total value of loss and whether the Centre has advanced any money to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for cyclone relief?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The value of loss in Andhra Pradesh due to November, 1969 cyclone has been assessed at Rs. 109·29 crores. The Government of India has made available a sum of Rs. 2 crores on an *ad hoc* basis to enable the State Government to proceed with immediate relief measures. The quantum of further assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh will be determined on the basis of the recommendation of the Central Team, which visited the State recently.

DISPARITY IN THE PAY SCALES OF BANK, L.I.C. AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*738. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide disparity in the pay scales of Bank employees, LIC employees and others working in different departments of Central Government;

(b) whether there is also a wide disparity in the pay scales of those working in the Ministries and subordinate offices of the Central Government;

(c) whether Government propose to bring at par the pay scales of all the employees working under the Central Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). There are differences between the pay scales in force in the different organisations, and between the pay scales of employees of the Ministries and those in sub-ordinate offices in respect of certain categories of posts.

(c) and (d). The scales of pay of employees in the L. I. C. and the nationalised Banks are not comparable with the pay scales under the Central Government, as the posts are in different organisations, involve divergent nature of functions and their pay scales are fixed under different conditions. The scales of pay of posts in the Secretariat offices and subordinate offices under the Central Government have been laid down with due regard to the duties and responsibilities of posts, promotional avenues, etc. on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The pay scales of these posts will be reviewed by the new Pay Commission.

FUNDS FOR BIRLAS' FERTILIZER PLANT IN GOA

*739. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry had given approval to the Birlas to get a loan from the Cooley Fund, loans from the Bank of America and the International Finance Corporation (World Bank) in order to finance a fertilizer plant in Goa; and

(b) if so, in view of the Dutt Committee's recommendations about joint sector, the details of the decision Government have taken about this project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Approvals for foreign exchange loans from the Bank of America and the International Finance Corporation and a 'no objection' in respect of a rupee loan from the Cooley Fund have been given in respect of the Goa Fertilizer Project, which is being implemented by M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF GOLD CONTROL ACT

*740. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day Conference of the Punjab Swarankar Sangh which met at Moga on the 5th and 6th October, 1969 has urged Government to abolish the Gold Control Act;

(b) whether it has also urged Government to declare Swarankars as scheduled castes;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) and (b). No memorandum or other communication has been received by the Government from the Moga Conference of the Punjab Swarankar Sangh.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

SHORTAGE OF DENTURE EQUIPMENT

*741. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of equipment needed by the dentists;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to make a survey of such equipment; and

(c) what steps his Ministry is contemplating to relieve this hardship?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Some shortage of equipment was reported in the past. Licences for the import of component parts have, however, been issued to the manufacturing firms and it is expected that production of equipment would go up soon and the increased production would meet the requirement of Dentists and Dental institutions.

(b) No survey at present appears necessary, nor is it contemplated.

(c) Does not arise.

REGULARISING OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES IN DELHI

*742I SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been made by a mumber of organisations for declaring the area covered by unautharised colonies in Delhi as Development Area so that the work of regularising and developing these colonies could be completed expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH: (a) No such suggestions seem to have been received by the Government or the Delhi Development Authority. Only those areas are declared as 'development areas' as are placed under the control of the Delhi Development Authority for planned development according to the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.

(b)d In view of the reply to (a), the question does not arise. However, Government consider that the responsibility for regularising and developing unauthorised colonies must be shared by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

TAPPING OF DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

*743. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two hydrogeologists from German Democratic Republic who came on an exploratory tour of the country, have offered their help in India's efforts to tap drinking water resources; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take any step to take the advantage of this offer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Necessary inquiries are being made and information when collected will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

नई दिल्ली स्थित बिड़ला हाउस पर अधिकार करना

*744. **श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के शहीदी स्थल पर कब तक अधिकार करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) उस भवन के लिये कितनी धन-राशि देनी पड़ेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). मामला बिड़ला तथा सरकार के बीच विचारविमर्शाधीन है । आशा की जाती है कि निकट भविष्य में किसी निर्णय पर पहुंच सकेंगे ।

कर्णफूली बांध के कारण जल निमग्न भूमि के संबंध में पाकिस्तान से मिलने वाला मुआवजा

*745 : **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने कर्णफूली बांध के कारण जल निमग्न भूमि के संबंध में भारत को मुआवजा दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान को किन-किन तारीखों को अनुस्मारक भेजे गये थे तथा उनके बारे में क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) से (घ). इस संबंध में पहले समझौता किये बिना कि भारत की कितनी भूमि को जलनिमग्न किया जाए और नुकसान के लिए भारत को मुआवजा देने का तरीका क्या हो, पाकिस्तान के कर्णफूली परियोजना को चालू कर देने के खिलाफ भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर विरोध प्रकट किया है । इस प्रश्न को केवल सरकारी स्तर पर पत्राचार में ही नहीं उठाया गया है बल्कि इसे अब तक हुई विभिन्न भारत-पाकिस्तान बैठकों में भी उठाया गया है । पाकिस्तान इस संबंध में गंभीर विचार-विमर्श को टालता रहा है । हमारी सरकार इस विवाद के शीघ्र निपटारे को बहुत महत्व दे रही है और तदनुसार हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि इस मामले पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए ।

INTERIM RELIEF TO CLASS III AND IV CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*746. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some political parties have urged that Class III and Class IV employees of the Central Government should be given interim relief;

(b) if so, what is the attitude of Government; and

(c) if such interim relief is not proposed to be given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No specific proposal appears to have been made to Government.

(b) and (c). Central Government employees are compensated for rise in the cost of living through increases in dearness allowance for every ten point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100) in accordance with the formula of the Dearness Allowance Commission. The last increase was allowed from 1-9-68 at the 12-monthly average level of 215. A further increase will become due only when this level reaches 225. The 12-monthly average index for October, 1969, which is the latest available is 212·08.

CHITTARANJAN NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE, CALCUTTA

*747. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cancer Detection Centre in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta has recently been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons for closure and whether the Governing Body has approved of it;

(c) whether Government are aware that the closure will deprive hundreds of citizens of a valuable diagnostic service which is not available outside the hospitals; and

(d) whether the question of reopening the Detection Centre will be reconsidered?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Governing Body of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta considered the question of continuing the Cancer Detection Centre in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre and came to the decision that in view of the fact that regular detection and diagnosis of Cancer are being done at the adjacent Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, there was no need to continue this work at this Centre also.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c).

LALL COMMITTEE REPORT ON L. I. C.

*748. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has considered the Report of the Lall Committee and its Appendix containing the lists;

(b) whether the Senior Service Committee of Life Insurance Corporation has maintained the minutes of its meetings;

(c) whether there is any dissatisfaction among the staff about the posting by Senior Service Committee; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Senior Services Committee did not maintain any minute book. The Services and Budget Committee, which took over its functions, did not also maintain any minute book till February, 1962.

(c) and (d). Representations were made to the LIC by officers who felt aggrieved at their respective categorisations. All such representations were considered and appropriate decision taken thereon by the Corporation.

INTERNATIONAL GANG OF CURRENCY SMUGGLERS

*749. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the existence of an international gang forging Indian currency and operating in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Gulf area;

(b) whether this forged currency is not only being smuggled in India on a large scale but is operating in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Gulf area;

(c) whether two members of this gang have been recently arrested in Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps, Government are taking to curb the activities of this gang and the loss India has suffered as a result of its activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have ascertained from our High Commission in Pakistan that a report had appeared to this effect in an Urdu daily in Pakistan. Punjab Police have also seized 51 forged hundred-rupee notes near the Indo-Pakistan border. Apart from this, Government have no other information.

(d) Customs authorities and State Police are always on the alert to prevent these offences. Customs authorities have been alerted again.

SWITCHING OVER TO INDIGENOUS MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT BY OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

*750. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have switched over to the use of items of machinery and equipment indigenously made for their operations and if so, what are these items;

(b) whether foreign equipment is still imported and if so, what are the items and at what cost; and

(c) the efforts being made to completely Indianise the equipment and how long will it take to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2454/69]

PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN BOOKS IN INDIA

4751. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. John Attenborough, Leader of the Mission of leading British publishers, has expressed the view that heavy Indian taxation of royalties earned by overseas authors posed a block in the way of India publishing foreign books;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise their policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally, the foreign author gives the copyright to the Indian concern directly or sells the copyright to a foreign publishing company who, in turn, grants the copyright to an Indian Publisher for publishing the author's work in India. In the former case, tax is deductible at source from the royalty payable to the foreign author at the rate of 33% or the appropriate rate applicable to the amount of royalty payable by the Indian concern, whichever is higher. Further, on actual assessment, either directly or through an agent in India, the author is chargeable to tax at rates applicable to his Indian income *only* and the foreign income is not taken into consideration even for the purpose of calculating the rate of tax applicable to the Indian income.

In a case where the foreign author sells the copyright to a foreign publishing company and the latter now grants the copyright to an Indian publisher, the royalty becomes payable by the Indian publisher to the foreign company and if the agreement under which the royalty becomes payable has been approved by the Central Government, income-tax would be deductible at source at the rate of 50% as against the normal rate of 70% applicable in regard to the other income of such a company. This rate is even lower than the rate of 55% applicable to copyright royalties receivable by widely-held Indian companies. Further, the rate of 50% is applicable only to the net income from royalties after deducting all revenue expenses *e.g.* in a case where the royalty is calculated on the basis of the number of copies actually sold and the foreign company passes on a portion of this royalty to the author, the payment made by the foreign company to the author would be deductible in computing the income of that company.

(c) In the light of the reply given to (b) above, the question does not arise.

ताप्ती नदी पर बांध बनाना

4752. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरहानपुर के जैनाबाद गांव के निकट ताप्ती नदी पर बना बांध मध्य प्रदेश की बरहानपुर तहसील के हतनूर गांव के निकट ताप्ती नदी पर बनाये जा रहे बांध के कारण पानी में डूब जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जैनाबाद अथवा ताप्ती नदी के पार के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को इस कारण नदी पार करने में बहुत कठिनाई होगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त बांध की सतह को ऊपर उठाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी, जो हतनूर गांव के निकट ताप्ती नदी पर बांध बना रही है, जैनाबाद के निकट बांध की सतह को ऊपर उठाने के लिये कहेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित अपर ताप्ती (हतनूर) परियोजना हतनूर और जैनाबाद के निकट काज़वे को प्रभावित करेगी । महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों ने इस मामले पर विचार किया और महाराष्ट्र सरकार, परियोजना लागत के अंश के रूप में, उस खर्चे को बर्दाशत करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है जो आवश्यकतानुसार हतनूर के निकट काज़वे को ऊँचा करने और जैनाबाद के निकट काज़वे को ऊँचा करने या उसके छोर के कनेक्शनों को सुधारने पर आयेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का उत्पादन

4753. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों की तुलना में उक्त उत्पादन की मात्रा कितनी थी;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजो के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा ह्रास की प्रतिशतता दिखते हुए 1967 और 1968 के कैलेन्डर वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादित मुख्य खनिजों की मात्राएं विवरण में दी गई हैं। वो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT–2455/69] ।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में बैलाडिला में लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों, पन्ना में हीरों, बिलासपुर में बाक्साइट निक्षेपों के विकास की योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश की तवा तथा सुकता परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

4754. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने शिकायत की है कि उनके द्वारा कई बार निवेदन किये जाने पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तवा तथा सुकता परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये अपेक्षित धनराशि नहीं दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त शिकायत की जांच की है, और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सिंचाई परियोजनाएं राज्यों की विकासात्मक योजनाओं का अंग हैं और उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वियन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों को अपनी योजना सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत ही करनी पड़ती है । चौथी योजना के आरम्भ से ही राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में है और यह विकास के किसी एकांकी शीर्ष से बंधी हुई नहीं है। बहरहाल, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि योजना अग्रताओं को साधारण तौर से बनाए रखा जाए, कुछ विशिष्ट स्कीमों के लिए परिव्यय पृथक-रक्षित कर दिए गए हैं। तदनुसार योजना आयोग

ने 1969–70 के दौरान तावा परियोजना के लिए 300 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकार किया है।

योजना आयोग ने अभी तक सुकता परियोजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपने नगरीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता

4755. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने नगरीय क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा किस रूप में और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकार से उसके शहरी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए इस प्रकार की विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, भूमि के बड़े पैमाने पर अर्जन और विकास के लिए तथा स्वचालित (सेल्फ़-जेनरेटिंग) प्रकार से, मकानों के निर्माण के लिए, एक आवर्तक-निधि की स्थापना पर विचार करने के उद्देश्य से, इस विभाग ने राज्य सरकारों को, विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के बारे में प्रस्ताव मांगे थे, जिसके लिये प्रस्ताविक आवर्तक-निधि से धन दिया जाए। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, राज्य में, लगभग 320 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर, पांच स्थानों पर लगभग 400 एकड़ भूमि के अर्जन और विकास के लिए तथा मकानों के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि आवर्तक निधि की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

RATES OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED TO ALUMINIUM FACTORIES

4756. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate cost of electricity in the manufacture of one ton of aluminium factories in the Country, both in public and private Sectors;

(b) the rates of electricity in different aluminium factories in the country, both in public and private sectors;

(c) whether it is a fact that these rates are higher than the international rates, if so, the steps Government are taking to bring them down to the international level; and

(d) the load factor in an aluminium factory as against the same in other industries like textiles, steel and chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The approximate cost of electricity in the manufacture of one ton of aluminium depends upon the average rate per KWh applicable to a factory and the actual consumpion of electricity per ton of aluminium produced.

(b) A statement showing the rates of electricity applicable to the existing aluminium factories in India, is laid on Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. L.T. 2456/69.]

(c) the rates of electricity charged from the aluminium factories in India generally compare favourably with those charged in countries like Hungary, Poland, Japan etc. whereas the rates are on the high side when compared to those charged in countries like Canada, U.S.A. etc. Keeping in view current levels of costs of production, Electricity Boards are finding it difficult to offer any lower rates for aluminium producers.

(d) The load factor in aluminium industries is usually in the range of 90-95%. The load factors in the case of Textile,

Steel and Chemical industries are roughly as follows:—

Textile	50-60%
Steel	65-75%
Chemicals	60-95%

LINKING OF REMITTANCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPANIES TO THEIR EXPORT EARNINGS IN INDIA

4757. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to link remittances of foreign exchange companies operating in India to their export earnings;

(b) If so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the total remittances made by foreign companies during the year 1968-69; and

(d) the total number of such companies in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) . There is no proposal to link remittances of foreign companies working in India to their export earnings. It is, however, proposed to impress upon foreign companies having export potential for their products the necessity of augmenting their exports in view of the foreign exchange facilities extended to them.

(c) and (d) . Remittances made abroad by foreign controlled companies by way of profits and dividends amounted to Rs. 37.8 crores during 1968-69. Information regarding the number of companies making the remittances is not available. The total number of foreign controlled companies comprising branches of foreign companies, subsidiaries and other controlled rupee companies was about 960.

MANHANDLING OF C. H. S. DOCTOR BY A MAGISTRATE AT SIMLA

4758. SHRI V. NARASIHMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Association of Central Health Service Officers has urged Government to take a serious view of an incident at Simla in which a C.H.S. Doctor was manhandled by a Magistrate;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the facts of the case;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The President the Association of Central Health Service Doctors requested intervention by the Union Health Minister into the reported assault on a Central Health Service Doctor at Simla by a Magistrate on the midnight of the 25th October, 1969.

(b) to (d) . The Government of Himachal Pradesh have ordered an enquiry into the incident by the Deputy Commissioner, Simla.

SETTING UP OF MEDICAL COLLEGE AT KALYANI, CALCUTTA

4759. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Medical College at Kalyani, West Bengal; and

(b) when the proposal is expected to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

MALPRACTICES INDULGED IN BY SHIPPING COMPANIES AND SHIPPING AGENTS

4760. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the malpractices indul-

ged in by shipping companies and shipping agents in the matter of diverting part of their commissions and foreign exchange earnings to secret bank accounts held by these persons abroad;

(b) whether the investigation which Government had started has since been completed in respect of the firm complained against, as also, in respect of other firms; and

(c) the results of these investigations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) . The Government had received a letter dated the 16th March, 1969 from a Member of Parliament, alleging that shipping agents and brokers in India were not repatriating in full the foreign exchange earned by them on chartering of vessels. The letter contained specific allegations against two firms. Even before the receipt of this communication from the Member of Parliament, the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate had, in pursuance of prior information, searched the premises of these two firms of Bombay (one of charterers' brokers and the other of shipping agents) and seized a number of documents. On the basis of the scrutiny of the seized documents, and after further investigation three notices to show-cause why action should not be taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, have been issued to the firm of charterers' brokers and the cases are under adjudication. One of these show-cause notices relates to unauthorised retention abroad of part of their foreign exchange earnings. The investigations, however, have not brought out the existance of any bank account unauthorisedly maintained abroad by this firm.

The investigation against the firm of shipping agents has not yet been completed. Enquiries against some other shipping companies and shipping agents are also in progress.

SEIZURE OF COVERS CONTAINING CHEQUES BY MADRAS BRANCH OF ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE

4761. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras branch of the Enforcement Directorate seized two covers recently at Madras airport containing cheques amounting to 3,000 U.S. dollars, addressed to a party in Singapore and to one in Colombo with the name of the parties.

(b) the names of American philanthropists whose cheques made in favour of missionaries were transacted in contravention of foreign exchange regulations and the amount mentioned in each cheque;

(c) the names of persons raided or arrested in Madras, Kottayam and Cannanore and the nature of their transactions and the amounts seized; and

(d) the amount of currency seized as a result of raiding their homes in Madras, Kottayam, Palai, Allepey and Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Two covers, one addressed to a party in Singapore and the other addressed to a party in Colombo, containing six dollar cheques totalling U.S. dollars 3,143 were detained on the 25th August, 1969 by the Customs officers at Meenambakkam Airport, for further investigation. As a follow-up action in this case as also in another case detected at Bombay, a number of premises in Madras, Guntur, Kottayam, Cochin, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Palai and Nagercoil were searched by the Enforcement Directorate between the 26th August and 9th September, 1969. No currency was seized during these searches. However, a number of documents were recovered from the premises searched. Five persons who are alleged to have unauthorisedly purchased or sold foreign exchange were arrested. Further investigations in the matter are in progress. In the interest of the investigation it would not be desirable to disclose at this stage the names of these persons or other details.

वित्त मन्त्रालय में कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

4762. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मन्त्रालय में कर्मचारियों को एक सैक्शन से दूसरे सैक्शन में एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद स्थानान्तरित करने की सरकार की सामान्य नीति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न सैक्शनों में (सचिवालय में ही) विशेषकर प्रशासन, नकदी, सामान्य, समन्वय आदि में गत दस वर्षों से एक ही सैक्शन में काम करने वाले अनुभाग अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार उनको अन्य सैक्शनों में स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को कब स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) एक विशिष्ट अवधि के बाद कर्मचारियों को एक अनुभाग से दूसरे अनुभाग में स्थानान्तरित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कड़ा नियम नहीं है। तथापि जिन कर्मचारियों ने एक ही अनुभाग में लम्बी अवधि तक कार्य किया है, उनके मामलों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है तथा जहां प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से आवश्यक तथा व्यवहार्य होता है, स्थानान्तरण किये जाते हैं।

(ग) समन्वय अनुभाग में एक, प्रशासन रोकड़, तथा सामान्य अनुभागों में कोई नहीं तथा अन्य अनुभागों में नौ। यह अनुभाग अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या का एक अल्प प्रतिशत-अनुपात (लगभग 4 प्रतिशत) है।

(घ) और (ङ) : जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, इनके तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के मामलों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है तथा जब कभी संभव पाया जाता है, स्थानान्तरण किये जाते हैं।

Revision of Rate of City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees

4763. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise the rates of the city compensatory allowance admissible to the Central Government employees;

(b) If so, by when and what would be the revised rates; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rise in the cost of living as reflected in the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100) is being compensated by periodical increases in dearness allowance. and the City Compensatory Allowance which is only an additional compensation to employees in the larger and costlier cities, does not require revision.

Revision of Assistant Engineers

4764. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been 17 reversions from Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. during last year and 24 reversions during this year:

(b) whether it is also a fact that another one hundred Assisstant Engineers are likely to be reverted within another year due to indiscriminate mass scale recruitments made during 1969 without caring for the quality and utter disregards to the experience gained by the Graduate Sectional Officers for more than eight to ten years; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to avoid frustration and demoralisation among the thousands of departmental Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir. There was no reversion during 1968. However there have been 14 reversions so far during 1969.

(b) No, Sir; but some reversions, the exact number of which cannot be firm at present, may occur.

(c) Efforts are being made to create additional posts as leave and deputation reserves, and these would accommodate some of the Assistant Engineers who would otherwise have to revert.

SEPARATE CADRE OF JUNIOR ENGINEERS IN C.P.W.D.

4765. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.M.I.E. Sectional Officers' Association have represented to Government to create a separate cadre of Junior Engineers as has been done by the Rajasthan Government and other Southern States;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in constituting such a cadre consisting of graduate Sectional Officers; and

(c) the date by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestion has been examined in detail and it has been decided that it is not justifiable to create for graduates a cadre of Junior Engineers for performing duties required of Sectional officers.

SECTIONAL OFFICERS IN C. P. W. D.

4766. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the C.P.W.D. Sectional Officers have been representing to Government for the past few years to give incentives to those who pass A.M.I.E. while in service, as has been done by Ministry of Railway, P. & T. and Defence etc.;

(b) If so, the reasons for the delay in granting such suitable incentives as has been done by other Ministries of Government of India; and

(c) the date by which it is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scale of pay attached to the post of Sectional Officer in the C. P. W. D. is Rs. 180-10-290-E.B.-15-380, with a provision that a graduate Sectional Officer will start at the stage of Rs. 240- in that scale. Diploma holder Sectional Officers who pass Sections A & B of the A.M.I.E. examination while in service and are drawing less than Rs. 240 are brought on the stage of Rs. 240 with effect from the date of declaration of the result of the examination. Besides, they become eligible for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer after 5 years service, even if they are temporary, whereas permanent diploma-holder Sectional Officers are eligible for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineers only after 10 years of service. Sectional Officers who pass A.M.I.E. examination are thus already being given suitable incentives.

ADVANCES MADE TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ, BIHAR

4767. SHRI K. LAKKAPA:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had advanced a large amount of money to the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Bihar for its programme during the Five year Plans;

(b) if so, what is the amount advanced:

(c) whether Government have audited the accounts of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Bihar; and

(d) if so, whether the amount advanced has been duly spent on the proper work for which the advance was made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRAPRASAD) : (a) and (b). No loan has been advanced by the Central Government to the Bihar Unit of Bharat Sewak Samaj for its construction programme during the Five Year Plans. However, the Govern ment of Bihar had advanced certain amounts

to the Bihar Unit of Bharat Sewak Samaj for construction work in the Kosi and Gandak Projects after execution of agreements in this behalf, as detailed below :—

Kosi Project :	Rs. 45,51,977·00
Gandak Project :	Rs. 7,42,802·00

(c) and (d). Adjustments of the amounts advanced have been made by the project authorities from the bills of the Bihar Unit of Bharat Sewak Samaj, and some amounts still remain to be recouped out of the pending bills and/or through other legal procedure. The Government of Bihar have reported that the question of audit by Government Auditors does not arise, as the amounts were in the nature of advances to be recovered from running bills in respect of works, for the execution of which such advances were given.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के संयुक्त निदेशक द्वारा कथित अभद्र व्यवहार

4768. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के वर्तमान संयुक्त निदेशक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालयों का निरीक्षण करते समय औषधालयों के डाक्टरों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिये अभद्र भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संयुक्त निदेशक ने हाल ही में रामाकृष्ण पुरम्, किदवई नगर तथा मोती बाग आदि में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालयों का निरीक्षण करते समय कुछ औषधियां तथा अन्य वस्तुएं गुस्से में आकर उठाकर फेंक दी तथा उन्हें तोड़-फोड़ दिया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिये कोई संयुक्त निदेशक नहीं है। तथापि इस प्रकार की एक शिकायत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध मिली थी जिस पर जांच की गई। संबंधित अधिकारी ने खेद प्रकट किया और मामले को खत्म कर दिया गया।

EFFORTS FOR FINDING NEW OIL FIELDS

4769. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri K. D. Malaviya former Minister (*Patriot* dated the 22nd October, 1969) that "we are only depleting our resources without concentrating on finding new oil fields. A sense of urgency is not indicated in our efforts to discover oil in Bombay though the drain on foreign exchange is on the increase"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It is true that additions to oil reserves in the country have not been commensurate with the rates of withdrawals from the oilfields since the time of regular production from major fields like Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Naharkatiya in Assam. This has happened not because of a slackening of the exploratory efforts to find and drill on new structures, but mainly

because of the small order of oil found in the new discoveries (for instance, Kathana, Dholka, Bakrol, Ahmedabad, Kadi and Subhasan structures in Gujarat), and because of the negative results encountered in several large structures drilled. There has been a steady increase in exploratory efforts during the past five years. The number of field parties surveying has gone up from year to year, and their activities extended to new areas like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and the Andaman Islands. Exploratory drilling has been intensified in established oil bearing regions of Gujarat and Assam and initiated in new areas including Cauvery Basin, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal.

Steps have also been taken to explore the Indian Continental Shelf. Marine seismic surveys were carried out in the Gulf of Cambay, Coromandal Coast offshore and other areas of the shelf. Work is progressing satisfactorily to start drilling on the Aliabet West structure in the Gulf of Cambay by the end of March, 1970. Drilling will be done by ONGC using a fixed platform and with expert and technical assistance from USSR. Drilling in deep waters on Bombay High will require a mobile platform. In keeping with our policy to promote maximum competence and self-reliance in our own experts and workers in oil exploration, it is proposed that ONGC would undertake deep water drilling on assisted owner operation basis by taking technical and financial assistance to the extent necessary. ONGC have already obtained the advice of a competent U.K. firm of consultants in regard to the type of platform most suitable for our operations and the various requirements of equipment, technical personnel and finance. Keeping in view the recommendations of the consultants, dialogues have been initiated with various foreign groups that have been shown interest in giving technical and financial assistance to ONGC on assisted owner basis. Firm proposals are expected to be received by January, 1970. When received, these proposals would be dealt with in a most expeditious manner, since Government attach high importance and priority to the evaluation of the petroleum potential of the Bombay High structure.

Recruitment for Central Engineering Services in C.P.W.D.

4770. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the aim of prefering direct recruits over experienced departmental officers in the Central Public Works Department, and the percentage of marks required in U.P.S.C. examinations for becoming eligible for being appointed as direct recruits in the Central Engineering Service Class I and Class II, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Both direct recruits and departmental officers are appointed in the C.P.W.D. according to the quotas prescribed for each under the Recruitment Rules. Direct recruitment is resorted to with a view to introducing educationally well-qualified persons at suitable levels in the service in the interest of the work.

Direct recruitment is made through competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. Accordingly, the percentage of marks to be obtained for selection to the service varies from year to year.

Allocation of free Foreign Exchange for Oil Exploration and Fertilizer Production Programmes

4771. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recently assured him for adequate allocation of free foreign exchange for his Ministry to enable it ito implement programme of self-sufficiency in oil exploration and in production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the scheme of his Ministry in this regard and the requirement of foreign exchange for the schemes; and

(c) the time by which the schemes will be given practical shape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The progress of oil exploration schemes and the fertilizer programme was reviewed recently in a meeting between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals and it was decided that with a view of reaching self-sufficiency in these fields action on high priority basis should be taken to tie up quickly the foreign exchange requirements for various projects, particularly for intensifying the oil exploration programme of the ONGC and for speedy implementation of the coal-based fertilizer projects. It was further decided that vigorous steps should be taken to find, to the extent possible, the imported equipment for the projects under rupee payment arrangements and to review the position again after sometime to find ways and means to meet the remaining foreign exchange requirments from other foreign aid sources and also from free foreign exchange to the extent absolutely necessary.

It is not possible to determine at this stage the time by which the schemes will be ready for actual implementation with the foreign exchange requirements properly tied up.

RUSSIAN TEAM'S SEISMIC EXPEDITION OF ANDHRA PRADESH

4772. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Russian Team made a seismic expedition on the coast of Andhra Pradesh in 1967;

(b) whether the Team made a Report; if so, the main recommendations and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether any recommendations have so far been implemented by Government; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that reference is to the offshore areas adjoining Andhra Pradesh. The Soviet Offshore Seismic Party conducted a broad regional seismic reconnaissance survey in the Bay of Nizampatam, Bay of Masulipatam and the Shelf adjacent to the Mouth of River Godavari and the Cocanada Bay, and submitted its report to the ONGC in November 1967. The Soviet Seismic Party obtained indications of a structural nose in the Gulf of Nizampatam, and of reversal south of the Mouth of the River Krishna. They, therefore, recommended further seismic investigations on the adjoining landareas. The Team also recommended that further offshore seismic survey should be taken up after obtaining the results from the surveys carried out on land. it is not in commercial interest of the Commission to lay the report on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Considerable amount of seismic investigation has been carried out in the land area adjoining the Gulf of Nizampatam. The reflection survey conducted so far in the Krishna Delta has not revealed any structural indications of importance. The seismic surveys carried out in the Amalapuram area of the Godavari Delta have not indicated any feature. The Seismic Party will continue further investigations as soon as the land becomes accessaable for cross country surveys.

CONFERENCE OF ECONOMISTS AS A FOLLOW-UP MEASURE AFTER BANK NATIONALISATION

4773. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Round Table Conference of all economic interests in the country was urged recently as a follow-up measure after the bank nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any such suggestion.

MAHARASHTRA GOLD SMUGGLING CASE

4774. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the case where some Ministerial high-ups in Rajasthan were alleged to have been involved in the gold smuggling case in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the names of the persons found responsible and the nature of action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably, the reference is to a case of violation of foreign exchange law concerning one Nainmal Punjaji Shah of Bombay. Nothing has come to Government's knowledge during the investigations of this case implicating any Minister of the Rajasthan Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

MEMORANDA FROM ADARSH CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD., UDHNA

4775. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Udhna, recently;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the Memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands made in the Memorandum are as follows :

(*i*) Exemption from 10% excise duty levied on fertilizers during the current year.

(*ii*) There should be sufficient basic import duty on fertilizer imports.

(*iii*) Imports of Phosphatic Fertilizers should be made keeping in view the realistic demand and the availability of indigenous production.

(c) The matter is under consideration. Government are awaiting findings of the study undertaken by the Fertilizer Association of India, a private Association of the manufacturers of fertilizers.

TAKING OVER OF KALAKOTE POWER PLANT BY CENTRE

4776. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a newsitem in the *Economic Times* of the 23rd October, 1969, under the caption, "Centre to take over Kalakote Power Plant";

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gayas-ud-Din, the Minister for Power in the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has blamed the Geological Survey of India (GSI) for incorrect assessment of coal reserves in Kalakote region of Jammu, which, according to him led to difficulties in setting up the proposed power plant; and

(c) if so, whether the complaint against GSI is correct ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

DONATION OF EYES TO BANKS

4777. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people who have donated their eyes to the banks in their lifetime or after their death;

(b) the number of corneal transplantation performed in the country; and

(c) what special steps Government propose to take to persuade the people towards this noble act of donating eyes to these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). About 2500 persons have pledged their eyes to the National Eye Bank at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The number of people whose eyes have been donated after death to this Bank is 215. The number of operations of corneal transplantation performed at this Centre is 267. Information about other eye Banks in the country is not available.

(c) The National Eye Bank and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness are already carrying on publicity for educating the people for voluntary eye donations in Delhi and neighbouring areas. The All India Radio and Television also broadcast programmes to popularise eye donations.

हैदराबाद में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

4778. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद में कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके निर्माण पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के उपरांत इस कारखाने को बन्द करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है;

(घ) इसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में गलत सलाह देने वाली सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). हैदराबाद में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं था। किन्तु आंध्र प्रदेश में कोठागुडम नामक स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक प्राइवेट पार्टी को लाइसेंस दिया गया था। पार्टी ने परियोजना स्थापित करने का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया था तथा अन्तिम रूप से इसे छोड़ दिया। सरकार को इस बारे में मालूम नहीं है कि इस का परित्याग करने से पहले पार्टी ने वास्तविक रूप में कितना व्यय किया था।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4779. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted detailed proposals for industrial projects to be set up in the public sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the projects accepted by the Centre Government and of those which were rejected; and

(c) the reasons for the rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to proposals with regard to Central Government projects. According to the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) the following Central Government industrial projects located in Andhra Pradesh have been approved :

(1) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Ramachandrapuram.
   (*i*) Steam turbines.
   (*ii*) Switchgear Project.
   (*iii*) Expansion and diversification.

(2) Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.

(3) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
   (*i*) Dry dock.
   (*ii*) Expansion.

(4) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad. (Expansion).

Decisions are yet to be taken in respect of location of a few other Central projects for which the State Government has represented.

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में निर्यात विभाग

4780. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में विशेष निर्यात विभागों की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन विभागों की व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात व्यापार में अब तक किस गति से प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारतीय राज्य बैंक और आठ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने अपनी कुछ शाखाओं में निर्यात विभाग खोले हैं । अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने निर्यातकों को जानकारी देने के काम में सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए वर्तमान विदेशी मुद्रा विभागों में ही विशेष प्रबन्ध किया है । विदेशी बैंकों के विदेशी मुद्रा विभागों में निर्यातकों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए विशेषज्ञ कर्मचारी पहले से ही मौजूद हैं ।

(ख) निर्यातकों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए निर्यात विभाग खोलने का सुझाव रिजर्व बैंक ने अप्रैल 1969 में दिया था । इन विभागों के खोले जाने के परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात में हुई वृद्धि का अलग से ब्यौरा देना कठिन है । कुछ भी हो इन विभागों के खोले जाने के परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात में हुई वृद्धि का अभी से मूल्यांकन करना बहुत जल्दबाजी होगी ।

INVESTMENT IN RELATION TO TAXATION

4781. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital issues in the current budget year and the corresponding figure for the last year;

(b) what research is made to relate investment to new taxation and legislation during the current budget year against the employers;

(c) why no research is made of effect of strikes, gheraos and other coercive acts on the growth of investment; and

(d) what are the figures of investment in West Bengal this year and in the corresponding period of previous two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The amounts of capital issues sanctioned to non-Government

Companies during the period April-November in 1969 and 1968 are as follows :--

	April to November (Rs. Crores)	
	1969	1968
Initial issues	7·85	11·50
Further issues .	20·78	19·32
Debentures	33·29	18·11
Bonus issues	30·15	22·16
Loans . .	3·45	16·11
TOTAL .	95·61	87·20

(b) Tax legislation is undertaken in the public interest and it is incorrect to assume that it is directed against anyone.

(c) The factors such as strikes, gheraos etc. are one of the many factors affecting the growth of investment and it is not possible to isolate the effects of the same.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN WEST BENGAL

4782. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector Industries in West Bengal are working in full capacities at present;

(b) if not, the reason therefor and the capacities remained unutilised or misused in case of each industry; and

(c) the reason for lack of utilization or misuse of capacities of these industries and the over-all effect on the industry of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The utilisation of capacity in the following units of Central Government Industrial Undertakings located in the State of West Bengal during 1968-69 was as follows :—

Name of the Unit	Percentage utilisation of installed capacity (1968-69)
1. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation . .	9
2. Durgapur Steel Plant	50
3. Alloy Steel Plant	40
4. Hindustan Cables:	
(*i*) Dry Core Cables	97
(*ii*) Co-axial Cables	42
(*iii*) Plastic Wire & Cables . . .	32
5. Garden Reach Workshop:	
(*i*) Ship Building .	70
(*ii*) Ship Repairs . .	100
(*iii*) General Engineering	80

(c) The main reasons for under-utilisation of capacity in these units were as follows :

(1) Unsatisfactory labour conditions.

(2) Shortage of raw materials and components.

(3) Inadequate demand for some of the products of these enterprises.

It is not possible to assess the overall effect of the underutilisation of capacity in these undertakings on the industry in the State as such.

VASECTOMY OPERATIONS

4783. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been several complaints against the Union Government of vasectomy operations per-

formed in Delhi on unemployed, poor and vagrant persons with doctors paying Rs. 2/- per head instead of Rs. 30/- as fixed by Government.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the principal of Tibia College, Family Planning Centre, admitted that vasectomy operations were being done on unmarried persons; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the doctors concerned for doing so and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No.

(b and (c) This allegation is being inquired into.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN MINING AREAS OF ORISSA

4784. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has suggested a special levy of 20 per cent on ores raised and despatched from the State with a view to raise resources for road development in the mining areas; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (*a*) No formal communication has been received from the Government of Orissa to this effect. However, at the 16th meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board held at New Delhi on 29-9-1969 such a suggestion was made by the State Government.

(b) It was agreed at the meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board referred to above and later at the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology held on 30-9-69 that it would not be desirable to levy any additional royalty on minerals for the purpose of constructing roads in the mineral-bearing areas. It was suggested to the State Governments that they may work out specific proposals for construction of roads in mineral bearing areas and forward these to the Department of Mines and Metals for consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FERTILIZER PLANT IN CEYLON BY FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

4785. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India has negotiated to establish a large fertilizer plant in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which it would commence the work.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Fertilizer Corporation of India has submitted a bid for establishment of a Fertilizer Plant in Ceylon. The offer covers design, engineering, execution of civil works, erection and commissioning of the entire project, The offer is under consideration of the State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation of Ceylon.

WEST GERMAN VOLUNTEERS

4786. SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the West German Volunteers are posted in India;

(b) their number and field of activity; and

(c) whether the activities of the West German Volunteers differ from those of Peace Corps Volunteers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The number,

location and field of activity of the West German Volunteers in India are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2457/69].

(c) All foreign-volunteer programmes intended to augment, at selected places, our middle-level manpower resources for developmental activities. The fields of activity vary, from time to time, as between one agency and another. At present, the German volunteers are mainly in vocational training and technical programmes, while Peace Corps volunteers are mainly in agriculture, education and family planning.

LOKTAK HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

4787. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the set-up of the Loktak Hydro-electric Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Loktak Hydro-electric Project in its first stage envisages construction of :—

(i) a 35 ft. (10·668 m) high barrage across the river Manipur at Ithai;

(ii) a water conductor system comprising a 13,500 ft. (4114·8 m) long open channel 12 ft. (3·657 m) dia, terminating in two penstocks each 4753 ft. (1448·76 m) long;

(iii) a generating station with an installation of two generating units of 35 MW each with provision for a third unit to be installed at a later date; and

(*iv*) a 10 mile (13 kM) long 132 kV transmission line to connect the power station with the 132 kV, Imphal-Badarpur transmission line. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10·25 crores and it is expected to be commissioned by 1973-74.

आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में राष्ट्रीय व्यवहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद के प्रतिवेदन

4788. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद की स्थापना देश में आर्थिक स्थिति का वार्षिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परिषद की कब स्थापना की गई थी और उसके निर्देश पद क्या हैं और उक्त परिषद ने सरकार को कितने अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये; और

(ग) प्रत्येक प्रतिवेदन में क्या क्या मुख्य सिफारिश की गई, प्रतिवेदनों को किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया गया, प्रतिवेदनों को सरकार को किन-किन तारीखों को प्रस्तुत किया गया, प्रतिवेदनों के मूल्य क्या हैं और वे किस स्थान से उपलब्ध हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद एक स्वतन्त्र संगठन है और इसकी स्थापना आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक समस्याओं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने तथा उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1965 में, संस्था पंजीयन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक संस्था के रूप में की गयी थी। परिषद् अपने आप या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों योजना आयोग, राज्य सरकारों, सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के संगठनों के अनु-

रोध पर अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धी प्रायोजनाओं का काम अपने हाथ में लेती है । इन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए परिषद् फीस लेती है । परिषद समय समय पर अपने सामान्य काम के अंग के रूप में भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था की समीक्षा भी करती है । सरकार ने, परिषद के लिए कोई विचारणीय विषय निर्धारित नहीं किये हैं ।

परिषद अपनी प्रायोजना-रिपोर्टें सीधे उन निकायों को प्रस्तुत करती है जो इन प्रायोजनाओं का काम परिषद को सौंपते हैं । ये रिपोर्टें, अंगरेजी में ही प्रकाशित की जाती हैं । परिषद ने दिसम्बर, 1969 तक 169 प्रकाशनों की सूची जारी की है । और ये प्रकाशन परिषद के कार्यालय से तथा भारत के और विदेशों के बड़े-बड़े पुस्तक विक्रेताओं से मिल सकते हैं । इन सभी प्रकाशनों की मानार्थ प्रतियां समय समय पर संसद के पुस्तकालय को भी भेजी गयी हैं ।

Demand for Enquiry into the Charges against former Chief Minister of Mysore in Regard to Bagalkot Cement Company

4789. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a reminder from a Member of Parliament on the 4th October, 1969 about the demand for enquiry into the charges against the former Chief Minister of Mysore (Shri S. Nijalingappa) in regard to Bagalkot Cement Company and the charges made by the Mysore Legislators a few years ago; and

(b) the reaction of the Government to these demands ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTRR OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to his own letter of October 4, 1969 to the Prime Minister.

As regards the allegations made sometime back against Shri S. Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Mysore, by certain Mysore legislators, Prime Minister Shastri made a statement on the subject in the House on February 22, 1965. The Home Minister also answered an Unstarred Question No. 2580 on 29th November, 1968.

On the allegation concerning the Bagalkot Cement Company, the position was stated by the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, in answer to an Unstarred Question No. 268 on 18th November, 1969.

Capital of Indian and Foreion Banks

4790. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital of Indian-owned and controlled Banks;

(b) the total capital of Foreign owned and controlled Banks; and

(c) how much money has been given to American Banks from P.L. 480 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (*a*) The total paid-up capital of Indian-owned and controlled commercial banks as on December 31, 1968 was Rs. 46·62 crores.

(b) As the foreign banks operating in India are only branches of banks incorporated abroad, they have no paid-up capital as such in relation to their Indian business. They are, however, required to keep a deposit in cash or in unencumbered approved securities with the Reserve Bank, in lieu of paid-up capital, in terms of section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The amount of such deposit was Rs. 5·83 crores as on December 31, 1968.

(c) The three American banks operating in India had with them Rs. 64·39 crores of PL-480 funds deposited by the U.S. Embassy as at the end of October, 1969.

19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनों का भुगतान

4791. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वेतनों का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि इस सम्बन्ध में सारी औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर लिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को, उनकी ड्यूटी से अनधिकृत गैर हाजरी की अवधि के लिए, नियमों के अनुसार, वेतन और भत्ते नहीं मिल सकते । जिन कर्मचारियों को सेवामुक्त कर दिया गया था और फिर से नौकरी में बहाल किया है, उनके मामले में सेवामुक्ति की तारीख से ड्यूटी पर वापस लगने की तारीख तक की ड्यूटी से गैर हाजरी की अवधि को ड्यूटी में नहीं (Dies-non) माना जायेगा । इसलिए उक्त अवधि के लिए सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कोई वेतन और भत्ते नहीं मिल सकेंगे । जो अधिकारी मुअत्तल थे, उनकी बहाली पर, उनके मुअत्तली की अवधि के वेतन और भत्तों का नियमन इस सम्बन्ध में प्रवर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार होगा । इस प्रकार, हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनादि की अदायगी का नियमन इस विषय पर प्रवर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है ।

EVASION OF EXCISE DUTY IN MAINGAON (MAHARASHTRA)

4792. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is large scale evasion of Excise Duties on powerloom cloth production and on yearn sizing etc. in and around Malgaon in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Excise Officials are sending false reports out of fear, if so, action taken;

(c) If not, whether Government have at any time checked up the number of powerlooms in that area and checked up their production etc., and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. Only 11 units with 18 powerlooms were found working without licence in 1969 out of about 15000 looms. Duty on sized yarn was abolished in 1969.

(b) No, Sir. Periodical surveys are conducted and cases of unauthorised production are booked. No false reports were sent by excise officials.

(c) and (d) Survey is conducted periodically to detect unlicensed looms. Comparison of production and number of looms is not possible as no record of production is required to be maintained under compounded levy scheme under which duty is levied in lumpsum depending on the number of looms and period covered without reference to quantity produced. All units are under compounded levy; hence no action is proposed to be taken in this regard.

UNEMPLOYED DOCTORS

4793. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a complete assessment of the number of Doctors who are unemployed for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to make a balanced planning of the industrially oriented country like ours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) According to the present assessment of medical manpower in the country, there is no dearth of jobs for general Practitioners though some difficulty has been felt in the placement of specialists. In fact, there is a persistent shortage of doctors in the rural areas and the minimum requirement of doctors for the population has not yet been met.

The number of doctors registered in Employment Exchanges in the country was 1231 till June, 1969. Registration is however, voluntary and this figure also includes those who had registered for better prospects. It is not indicative of unemployment of doctors.

(c) Medical training programmes are devised to fit in with the Plan schemes for the expansion of medical and public health services.

Compensation Paid to Pong Dam Oustees

4794. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of awards given for the lands acquired of the Pong Dam oustees and the payments actually made;

(b) the number of oustees in respect of whom no awards have been given; and

(c) when they are likely to be given and when the actual payments are likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 456 awards have been given and the total payments made is Rs. 40,70,113/- in 52 cases. Full amount for the compensation of the remaining awards has been placed at the disposal of the Land Acquisition Officer for payment to the right-holders.

(b) Awards have not been given in respect of 19,400 families, possession of whose lands are yet to be taken.

(c) Awards and payments will be made progressively in the next three years.

Proposal by N. C. D. C. for making deductions from Wages of their Workers

4795. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi, has proposed to deduct 18 paise per day from the wages of all the workers from October, 1969; if so the reasons assigned therefor;

(c) whether any protest has been received from the workers' Unions; if so, the names of the Unions who made such protests;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the N.C.D.C.; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (*a*) Yes Sir; the reduction of 18 paise per day in the variable dearness allowance payable to the workers is due to lowering of the cost of living index and is in accordance with the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board.

(b) The National Coal Organisation Employees' Association and some unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha had protested against the reduction.

(c) and (d) The position was explained to the workers' representatives by the management of the National Coal Development Corporation. As a result the programme of agitation given notice of by some of the unions has been dropped.

Alumina and Aluminium Requirement during Fourth Plan

4796. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the factories engaged in the production of alumina and aluminium in the country with their location, State-wise;

(b) the total requirement of alumina and aluminium envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the total capacity existing in the country for both these items; and

(d) whether there is a gap between the requirement and the availability; if so, how it is going to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) There are 4 units in the country producing aluminium ingots who have their own captive capacity for alumina to meet their requirements. The State-wise location of these units is indicated below :—

Name of the Company	Location of the Unit
(i) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	Renukoot, District Mirzapur (U.P.).
(ii) M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(a) Alwaye, Kerala,
	(b) (i) Smelter at Hirakud, Orissa.
	(ii) Alumina Plant at Muri, District Ranchi (Bihar).
	(c) Belgaum, Mysore.
(iii) M/s. Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Mettur (Salem) Tamil Nadu.
(iv) The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	Assansol, West Bengal.

(b) The Planning Group on Non-Ferrous Metals set up in connection with the formulation of schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Plan, has estimated the domestic requirements of aluminium by end of Fourth Plan at 265,000 tonnes and 40 to 50,000 tonnes for export. The total requirements of alumina for the above production of aluminium would be 610,000 to 630,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d). All the aluminium producing plants have been licensed to produce sufficient quantity of calcined alumina in their own captive plants. Production of alumina is not separately licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. In case of Belgaum unit of M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. the Smelter went into production in October, 1969, and the Alumina Plant may commence regular production of alumina by the end of July 1970. Therefore, in the intervening period from October, 1969, to the end of July, 1970, the requirement of alumina will be met partly by imports and partly from other indigenous aluminium producers who are able to spare some quantity of alumina. With regard to progressively increasing demand for aluminium metal adequate capacity has been licenced/approved in the public and private sectors to meet the requirements.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Raw Material

4797. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that raw material for cable industry such as copper, lead, paper are not available with the result that the industry is suffering;

(b) if so, whether allocation of foreign exchange for the import of raw material under IDA and GCA is proposed to be made for the cable industry;

(c) whether Government propose to form a Consultative Committee of Industrialists and business people dealing in non-ferrous metals to advise MMTC before it places orders for importing the same; and

(d) by which period the allocation of foreign exchange is to be made and what is the total amount of allocation for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Licences for import of raw materials by the Cables industry are being issued in accordance with the entitlement of different industrial units as per the Import Trade Control Policy for 1969-70.

Foreign exchange for import of raw-materials are being made available against the sources of finance that are available from time to time, licences in the past having been issued under IDA, against various tied country credits as also against free foreign exchange.

(c) There is no proposal to form any Consultative Committee to advise MMTC before placing orders for importing non-ferrous metals.

(d) The Cables and Wires Industry is one of the 59 priority industries to which import licences for imports of raw materials are issued on the basis of consumption in the past period as and when there is need. There is no predetermined foreign exchange allocation for these industries for any specified period.

GHOST FIRMS SET UP BY AN ADVOCATE OF HISSAR

4798. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of the Ghost Firms, created by Shri Gulab Singh Jain, Advocate of Hissar traced so far; and

(b) whether he will lay a copy of his confessional statement on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). As a large number of assessments of the beneficiaries are still pending, it will not be in public interest to disclose the names of the ghost firms traced so far or to lay a copy of the confessional statement on the Table of the House.

HANDING OVER OF RUPOR, HARIKE AND FEROZEPUR DAMS TO BHAKRA CONTROL BOARD

4799. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 152 on the 21st July, 1969 and state the progress made so far for taking over Rupor, Harike and Ferozepur Dams from the Punjab Government and handing them over to Bhakra Control Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The matter is being pursued and no formal decisions have yet been made.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

4800. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कई भारतीय बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है और उनकी सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर ली गयी है तथा पाकिस्तान में भारतीय बैंकरों के गृहों की बिक्री से पाकिस्तानी जमाकर्ताओं के दावों को तय करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है 1965 के संघर्ष के बाद, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उन सभी भारतीय बैंकों और प्रतिष्ठानों का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले लिया था जिनका स्वामित्व और संचालन पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले भारतीयों के हाथ में था । पाकिस्तान के समाचार-

पत्रों में अभी हाल में प्रकाशित समाचारों के अनुसार, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के ढाका-स्थित शत्रु सम्पत्ति-प्रबन्धक बोर्ड ने दो भारतीय बैंकों की नौ इमारतों की बिक्री के लिये बैंकिंग संस्थाओं से टेंडर मांगे हैं। प्रकाशित समाचारों में से एक समाचार में यह बताया गया था कि इन इमारतों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम पाकिस्तानी जमाकर्ताओं को अदायगी करने तथा भारतीय बैंकों के अन्य दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिये इस्तेमाल की जायगी। भारत सरकार ने इस्लामाबाद स्थित अपने उच्चायुक्त को यह अनुदेश दिया है कि वे उक्त सम्पत्ति की बिक्री किये जाने के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से विरोध प्रकट करें और पाकिस्तान सरकार पर इस बात का जोर दें कि वह प्रस्तावित बिक्री को शीघ्र बन्द कर दे क्योंकि इस तरह से सम्पत्ति बेचा जाना न केवल ताशकंद समझौते का स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लंघन होगा बल्कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और परिपाटी के भी विरुद्ध होगा और भारत सरकार इस सम्पत्ति के मालिकाना हक के बारे में न तो पाकिस्तान सरकार के हक को और न ही उन व्यक्तियों के हक को मान्यता देगी जिन्हें इस सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से यह हक प्राप्त होगा। ताशकंद समझौते के अनुच्छेद VIII के अनुसार, जब्त सम्पत्ति की वापसी के बारे में बातचीत शुरू करने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार से फिर अनुरोध किया गया है।

TRAINING TO LABORATORY ASSISTANTS IN ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

4801. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the training facilities given to the Laboratory Assistants and other staff in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the secretariat and other assistance to the Medical Professors and other Research Fellows in the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI) : (a) The following training facilities are available at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the Laboratory and other staff :

Training facilities for Laboratory staff

(1) Technicians' training course leading to the award of diploma in the following subjects :

(*i*) Medical Laboratory Techniques

(*ii*) Clinical Technology in

(*a*) Audiometry

(*b*) Radiology

(*c*) Optometry

(*d*) Orthoptics

(*iii*) Electronic Techniques.

(2) Technicians training for repairs and maintenance of electro-medical equipment.

(3) Besides the above, in-service training is provided to all laboratory staff in the departments in which they work.

Training facilities for other staff

The junior teaching staff and research staff are given the facility of registration for Post-graduate courses provided they possess the requisite qualification.

They are also provided in-service training in the departments in which they work.

(b) The Professors of the Institute have been provided with the requisite secretarial staff. Necessary facilities for teaching and research are also available to them.

The Institute has no Research Fellows on its establishment.

NEED FOR AN EVEN CREDIT POLICY BY STATE FINANCE CORPORATIONS

4802. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Finance Corporations have been asked by the Centre to speed up their loan policy to evolve an even credit policy;

(b) whether these Corporations have changed their set up after the nationalisation of the Commercial Banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank have been continuously urging the Corporations to enlarge their assistance to the small scale sector and to areas which are relatively under-developed in their respective States.

(b) There is no change in the set-up of the Corporations after the nationalisation of commercial banks.

(c) Does not arise.

UNDER-UTILISATION OF FOREIGN AID

4803. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to make use fully of the foreign aid received from the foreign countries due to lack of credit planning: and

(b) the steps taken by Government to see that under-utilisation of foreign aid is eliminated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to speed up utilisation of foreign aid. Some of the more important steps are :

1. Periodical review of the pace of utilisation and identifying problems; where necessary, re-programming of uses, re-allocations etc., especially in respect of non-project credits.
2. In the case of project credits, ensuring that the level of project preparation (*e.g.* technical and economic feasibility, engineering etc.) has advanced well before negotiating for aid.
3. Review of progress of the projects for which aid funds are allocated.
4. Larger delegation of financial powers.
5. Continuous attention to simplification of aid procedures.
6. Close liaison with the DGTD regarding the allocation of various sources of non-project loans for import of raw materials and components, so that needs and availability match each other as closely as possible.

PROMOTON OF U.D.Cs. IN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, KERALA

4804. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotion opportunities from Upper Division Clerks to Supervisory Posts in the Income-tax Departments for the Backward Classes has been completely sealed in Kerala State Circle due to not including Backward Classes in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List for this purpose;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum to this effect; and

(c) whether the Social Welfare Department has been consulted in this matter, as this non-inclusion of Backward Classes has frustrated these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Promotion of Upper Division Clerks to supervisory posts against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Income-tax Department is being regulated in all

places, including the State of Kerala, in accordance with the relevant instructions of the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Department of Social Welfare has been consulted in the matter and it has advised that the reservation applies only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have been specifically notified as such and not to any "other Backward classes".

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESIDENT'S RULE

4805. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of aid, help, loan or grant given to the Bihar Government under the President's Rule;

(b) the specific purposes for which such loans and aids were given; and

(c) the conditions, if any, for returning the loans and grants ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2458/69]. It is only the loans given to the State Governments which have to be repaid. The grants are not recoverable.

It may be mentioned that the loans and grants given to the Government of Bihar since the promulgation of the President's Rule form part of the normal assistance due to the State during the current financial year.

KAMLA-BALAN EMBANKMENT IN BIHAR

4806. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for protecting the Eastern Kamla-Balan Embankment falling in village Prasad, under Madhepur Block in Darbhanga district, Bihar from erosion by floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that there has been no erosion of Kamla-Balan embankment falling in village Prasad due to floods this year. Action to strengthen the existing embankment in that portion is being taken and is expected to be completed before the rains.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN OIL, FERTILIZERS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS

4807. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme to promote self-Sufficiency and self-reliance in the fields of oil, fertilizers and petro-chemicals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2459/69].

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

4808. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings during the year 1968-69 and what was the effective capital in use;

(b) the total gross profit, the interest payable on loans, depreciation as compar-

ed to the working of the undertakings and the net profits as percentage; and

(c) what steps were taken during the year to improve he working of these enterprises and how ar better results have been achieved during the year; if the results are not better, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The complete audited accounts of all the public undertakings for the year 1968-69 have not yet become available. As soon as these are available an Annual Report on the Public Enterprises will be prepared and laid on the Tables of both Houses of the Parliament.

(c) The details of the measures taken to improve the working of public enterprises were outlined in the Memorandum on "Public Sector Enterprises" circulated alongwith the Budget documents on 28th February, 1969. Broadly, they are :

(1) Greater delegation of powers to the management of the Public Enterprises.

(2) Assistance in securing suitable managerial talent and adoption of scientific management development policies.

(3) Adoption of modern management techniques.

(4) Periodic review of performance.

The above measures are of continuous nature and it is too early to assess their effect on the working of the enterprises.

Report of Enquiry into Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Affair

4809. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1053 on the 28th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the report of the inquiry into Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Affair has since been received;

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pending Appeals on Income Tax and Wealth Tax Cases

4810. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Income-tax and Wealth-tax cases pending for the last three years and more before the Appellate Courts for disposal;

(b) the various reasons for the inordinate delay in the disposal of these cases; and

(c) the details of amount on the basis of original assessment of Income-tax authorities recovered from the above parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The required information pertaining to appeals before Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, High Courts and Supreme Court is not readily available; it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is not available and cannot be collected without spending incommensurate time and labour.

Tariff Value of Free Sale Sugar

4811. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the tariff value of free sale sugar in the month of October, 1969; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tariff value in force up to 6-10-1969 was Rs. 160/- per quintal. It was increased to Rs. 170/- per quintal with effect from 7-10-1969 on the recommendation of a Committee of officials appointed to review periodically the tariff value of free market sugar. Based on the price data available with the Committee, it was recommended that the tariff value should be re-fixed at Rs. 170/- per quintal. This recommendation was accepted by the Government.

Purchase of Diesel Shunter Engine by Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

4812. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a diesel shunter Engine was purchased by the Fertilizer Corporation of India (Sindri Unit) at a cost of Rs. 5,45,694 as per order No. P/OXI-0067 (66) 5132 of the 27th October, 1966, from Dynacraft Machine, Pvt. Ltd., Juhu Lane, Bombay-58;

(b) if so, for which purpose;

(c) whether Government received a complaint that the above-mentioned machine did not run even a month after the purchase and became out of order and yet the company has been paid in full even though the guarantee period was one year; and

(d) if so, the details of this purchase; the persons responsible for the deal which resulted in heavy loss to the F.C.I. and the action taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. It is however pointed out that the order was for two Diesel Shunting Locomotives at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs each, *i.e.* Rs. 10 lakhs in all.

(b) The locomotives have been purchased for wagon shunting within the factory.

(c) Government have not received any complaint regarding the working of these locomotives. The Fertilizer Corporation of India have, however, stated that the locomotives are giving frequent troubles. M/s. Dynacraft are taking corrective measures to rectify the defects. It is not correct to say that the guarantee period is one year. It is only for 6 months from the date of despatch. Further, M/s. Dynacraft have not been paid in full but 90% against R. R. in accordance with the terms of payment. The balance will be paid to the firm only after all the defects are rectified.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Taxes due from Collieries of Dhanbad District

4813. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the collieries of Dhanbad District owe a large sum to Government in the form of various taxes and royalties;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table of the House a list of defaulters and the amount due from each of them; and

(c) the steps taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member has asked for information in respect of the Collieries of Dhanbad District which owe a large sum to Government in the form of various taxes and

royalties. The requisite information regarding the collieries of Dhanbad District who owe a large amount by way of direct taxes to the Central Government is not readily available. Such information is being collected for collieries who owe Rs. 50,000 or more at present and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible. So far as Royalties are concerned the same are payable to the State Government and as such the requisite information is not available with the Central Government.

चौथी तथा पांचवीं योजनाओं के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी

4814. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक भी बिजली की सप्लाई आवश्यकता से बहुत कम रह जायेगी तथा पांचवीं योजना के दौरान तो बिजली की कमी और भी अधिक बढ़ जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के अन्त में, पहले से ही स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर, बिजली की कमी बहुत थोड़ी होगी। वृद्धि की साधारण दर के आधार पर बिजली-भार की मांग 1978-79 के अन्त तक लगभग 3420 मैगावाट तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है। 1487 मैगावाट की इस अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 2165 मैगावाट की अतिरिक्त कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें बनाई हैं :--

	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मैगावाट)
1. लखबार पन-बिजली स्कीम	100
2. ओबरा ताप विस्तार चरण-दो	600
3. वियासी पन-बिजली परियोजना	125
4. पनकी ताप केन्द्र का विस्तार	220
5. हरदुआगंज चरण-पांच	120
6. ओबरा ताप 'ख' बिजली घर	1000
कुल	2165

गैस द्वारा बिजली ट्रांस्मिट करने की नई प्रणाली

4815. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिजली-उप-केन्द्रों को जेनरेटरों से तांबे के तारों के माध्यम की बजाये गैस के माध्यम से बिजली ट्रांस्मिट करने की नई प्रणाली अपनाने का है जैसा कि कई अन्य देशों में किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त प्रणाली से कम लागत पर अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध की जा सकती है, और यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस प्रणाली को अपनाने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में सिंचाई उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) विद्युत शक्ति कन्डक्टरों, अर्थात् तांबे या अल्यूमीनियम के तारों द्वारा ही पारेषित की जा

सकती है । गैस के द्वारा विद्युत शक्ति पारेषित करने का कोई तरीका नहीं है । बहरहाल, गैस (अर्थात् उच्चदाव पर सुखाई गई नाइट्रोजन) का प्रयोग उच्च वोल्टताओं पर आयोजनाइजेशन को रोकने के लिए गैस-पूरित केबलों में इन्सूलेटरों के रूप में होता है । विद्युत शक्ति को तांबे के कन्डक्टर में से, जो गैस-पूरित केबल का मध्य भाग होता है, पारेषित किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए अशोधित तेल का उपयोग

4816. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये सारा ही कच्चा तेल प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है तथा एक टन अशोधित तेल की सहायता से एक टन नाइट्रोजन के बराबर उर्वरक तैयार किया जा सकता है, और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार करने के लिये कोई समिति गठित की है, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : उर्वरकों के निर्माण के लिये अशोधित तेल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, किन्तु जब नफथा या प्राकृतिक गैस जैसे सस्ते संभरण स्टाक उपलब्ध हों तो उन्हें सामान्यतः तरजीह दी जाती है । उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में वैकल्पिक संभरण स्टाक के उपयोग पर विचार करने के लिए हाल ही में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है । समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों को फार्मों से आय

4817. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान अथवा भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों ने अपनी आय-कर विवरणिकाओं में अपने फार्मों से होने वाली आय का ब्यौरा भी दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या नाम हैं तथा उनके फार्मों का क्षेत्रफल क्या है । तथा उन्हें अपने उक्त फार्मों से पृथक-पृथक कितनी आय हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं । कृषि-जन्य आय पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार का विषय है । इस कारण यह आय-कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता ।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में झुग्गी निवासियों का पुनर्वास

4818. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितनी झुग्गियां हैं तथा उनमें रहने वाले लोगों में से कितनों को पुनर्वासित किया गया है;

(ख) उन क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जहां के झुग्गीवासियों को चालू वर्ष में अन्य क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वासित किया जाना था तथा ऐसे क्षेत्र कितने हैं जहां से झुग्गीवासियों को अन्य क्षेत्रों म पुनर्वासित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या कारण है कि कुछ झुग्गीवासियों को अभी तक पुनर्वासित नहीं किया गया है तथा उन्हें कब तक पुनर्वासित किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या कारण हैं कि सरकार ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को वर्ष 1960 के पश्चात् अपनी झुग्गियां स्थापित करने वाले

झुग्गीवासियों पर होने वाले खर्च की अभी तक अदायगी नहीं की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1960 में झुग्गीवासियों की संख्या लगभग 50,000 थी। उनमें से कुछ को पुनर्वासित किये जाने पर भी, 1967 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण से यह प्रकट हुआ था कि अभी भी 1 लाख अनधिवासी थे। कुल लगभग 38,997 झुग्गीनिवासी पुनर्वासित किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान साफ किये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों की अस्थाई सूची तथा उन बस्तियों की सूची जहां अनधिवासियों को स्थान दिया जा रहा है/दिया जायेगा, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सं० एल.टी.**–2460/69]

(ग) सफाई का वास्तविक कार्यक्रम, विकास की आवश्यकताओं तथा यातायात सुरक्षा आदि की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उप-राज्यपाल के द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान झुग्गी-झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के लिए लगभग 10 लाख रुपये के बजट की व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था के एवज में 62.50 लाख रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है। जैसे ही झुग्गी-झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लेखों का लेखा-परीक्षण पूरा हो जायेगा, 27.50 लाख रुपये की शेष राशि दे दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में आवास के लिए धनराशि

4819. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** :
श्री राम स्वरुप विद्यार्थी :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन-किन राज्यों ने अनुदान की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि गृह-निर्माण के लिये इस्तेमाल की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली ने देश के अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा सर्वाधिक धन-राशि इस्तेमाल की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में आवास-समस्या को हल करने के लिये कितनी धन-राशि की आवश्यकता है तथा सरकार दिल्ली को इस अभिप्राय के लिये कितनी अतिरिक्त धन-राशि देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सं० एल.टी.**–2461/69]

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दिल्ली की वर्तमान आवासीय कमी के लिये निधियों की आवश्यकता अभी निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। तथापि दिल्ली में "आवास" के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में 8.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचाई सुविधाओं में वृद्धि

4820. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि सिंचाई के लिये किसान द्वारा काफी मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाता है तो भी गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियां आदि द्वारा नलकूपों के लगाने पर जो धनराशि खर्च की गई है वह सरकार द्वारा नहरों तथा नलकूपों के माध्यम से प्रति एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई पर खर्च की गई धनराशि से बहुत कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए अपना धन लगाने को प्रोत्साहित करके बड़े स्तर पर गैर-सरकारी तौर पर नलकूप लगाने के कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सिंचाई सुविधायें बढ़ाने तथा इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई धनराशि से अधिक क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने को न प्रोत्साहित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय ने बताया है कि यह सच नहीं है कि सरकारी नलकूपों की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों की प्रति एकड़ लागत अधिक है। किसानों द्वारा अपने निजी संसाधनों से 150 से 200 फुट गहरे प्रतिष्ठापित कम गहरे नलकूपों की औसत लागत, अथवा भूमि विकास बैंकों आदि जैसी संस्थाओं से उपलब्ध उधार सुविधाओं के द्वारा पम्पिंग प्रबन्धों के साथ लगभग 10,000 रुपये प्रति कुएं आती है। इस में नलकूपों के लिए विद्युत् लाइन के विस्तार के खर्च का परिव्यय सम्मिलित नहीं है। ऐसे नलकूपों से सिंचित किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र का औसत 13 करोड़ फसली प्रति वर्ष आता है। इस प्रकार गैर-सरकारी नलकूप के वास्ते प्रति एकड़ औसत लागत 800 रुपये आती है।

सरकार द्वारा प्रतिष्ठापित 600 से 1000 फुट तक की गहराई में खोदे गए नलकूप की औसत लागत 1.15 लाख (जिसमें नलकूप के उर्जन-लागत भी सम्मिलित है) आती है, और इससे प्रत्येक वर्ष 250 फसली एकड़ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी। अतः सरकारी नलकूप की प्रति एकड़ औसत लागत 460 रुपये आती है।

(ख) खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि यह सत्य नहीं है कि बड़े पैमाने के गैर-सरकारी नलकूप कार्यक्रम द्वारा सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई कार्यों पर (जिसमें गैर-सरकारी नलकूप, खोदे गये कुएं इत्यादि शामिल हैं चौथी योजना के दौरान कुल 1300 करोड़ रुपये तक के परिव्यय का अनुमान है जबकि उक्त अवधि के दौरान सरकारी नलकूपों पर कुल परिव्यय लगभग 60 से 70 करोड़ रुपये तक होगा। ऐसा अनुमान है कि लगभग 3.75 लाख गैर-सरकारी नलकूप लगाए जायेंगे जबकि सरकारी नलकूप लगभग 6000 लगाए जायेंगे।

खोदे गए कुओं, गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों इत्यादि जैसे गैर-सरकारी सिंचाई कार्यों का लाभ यह है कि वे गैर-सरकारी पूंजी-निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, सरकार को उनके प्रचालन और रख-रखाव पर कोई दायित्व नहीं उठाना पड़ता और साथ ही उनसे काश्तकारों को अधिक संतोष मिलता है। क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी पसंद की सिंचाई का सुनिश्चय हो जाता है। वे जल्दी ही पूरे हो जाते हैं और काम देने लगते हैं। इसलिए गैर-सरकारी सिंचाई कार्यों के कार्यक्रम की गति को तेज करके लघु सिंचाई कार्यों पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। इसके विपरीत सरकारी नलकूप और अन्य सरकारी कार्य छोटे किसानों को जो अपने निजी सिंचाई कार्यों का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं। देश के कई क्षेत्रों में सरकारी सिंचाई कार्य ही सिंचाई का एकमात्र साधन है। इसलिए लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन यह नीति है कि भूमि विकास बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, कृषि ग्रामीण ऋण संस्था इत्यादि जैसी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से गैर-सरकारी कार्यों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और योजना क्षेत्र निधियों के आवंटन में सरकारी कार्यों को अग्रता दी जाए।

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM FERTILIZERS COMPANIES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

4821. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Companies in the private sector are indulging in blackmarketing and profiteering business in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take various steps to check blackmarketing and profiteering in the fertilizer business;

(c) if so, the details of those measures;

(d) the quantity as value of fertilizers imported by them during the last three years and the value realised by selling the same; and

(e) the Income-tax paid thereon so far and the Income-tax due to be paid by each Fertilizer company in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is not readily available. The available information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL HOUSING SCHEME IN CERTAIN STATES

4822. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rural Housing Scheme has not been implemented in Jammu and Kashmir, Andamans and Nicobars, Goa, Daman and Diu, NEFA and Chandigarh during the three plan periods;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such a scheme is considered to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir; however this Scheme was introduced during the 2nd Plan period only.

(b) The Village Housing Projects Scheme, though formulated by this Department, is accounted for under the State Sector, the requirements for which have to be accommodated by the State Governments etc. within their Plan ceilings. They have discretion to allocate funds among the various development programmes, according to the requirements and priorities determined by them. It appears that the Governments of J. & K. and Goa, Daman and Diu and the Administrations of NEFA and Chandigarh did not find it possible to give sufficient priority in the allocation of funds to rural Housing in the context of other demands. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration had not implemented the Scheme, as their villages, it is reported, are not well-suited for the implementation of the scheme and because buildings materials for house construction are very costly in this remote area.

(c) and (d). The Government of J. & K. and Goa, Daman and Diu and the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have made small provisions for the Scheme in their Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Administrations of Chandigarh and NEFA have not yet intimated any such provision.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LAYING OF STREETS AND DRAINS UNDER THE RURAL HOUSING SCHEME

4823. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate emphasis for bringing about improvements in the laying of streets and drains in the villages under the rural housing scheme was laid and central assistance was provided during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount of central assistance for this purpose State-wise and amount spent by them on the laying of streets and drains and the amount left unutilised;

(c) the reasons for less interest taken by the States and the action taken by the Central Government; and

(d) the Central assistance proposed to be provided for this work during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments can utilise roughly upto one-sixth of their outlay for the Village Housing Projects Scheme on expenditure on the laying of streets and drains. The amount so spent will be reflected in the total amount of Central Grant claimed by the State Governments. No separate allocation is made for this particular programme under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and no separate details of expenditure on this account are available.

(c) The lack of adequate progress in his programme appears to be mainly due to the relatively lower priority given to Housing in the State Plans. The social housing schemes introduced by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development, are included in the State Sector. During the Fourth Plan period, Central Assistance for all the development programmes included in the State Sector (including housing), taken together, will be released in the shape of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants'. The programmes to be pursue and the amount of funds to be provided therefor out of the 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants' will be a matter of decision by the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

Development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar

4824. SHR KARTIK ORAON : Will he Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of assessing the percentage of revenue receipt that is utilised for the development of most under-developed areas like Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana; and

(b) the total revenue receipts from Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar and total revenue expenditure for the development of this area ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Irrigation and Power Facilities

4825. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any guidelines for the development of irrigation and power facilities for the various reasons based on the cultivable lands available and the population of any particular area;

(b) whether the development of irrigation and power facilities of any area bears any relation to the revenue receipts of that area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). According to the guidelines approved by the National Development Council in respect of the Fourth Plan, special attention is required to be given to the speedy completion of irrigation projects already under construction and full utilisation of benefits from those completed. New irrigation scheme are required to be examined against the background of a perspective plan of long-term development of water resources within particular States and particular river valleys and special attention is required to be paid to the development and integrated use of underground water resources. Special

attention is further required to be paid to the needs of areas where the percentage of irrigated lands is much below the average.

The power Plan is based on the integrated operation of power systems in each Region of the country. Assessment of power requirements is required to be made on the basis of the requirements of the Region as a whole and selection of new generation schemes is to be made to serve the requirements indicated by the load characteristics of a particular Region. Further, keeping in view the benefits accruing from rural electrification programmes and in particular from the energisation of irrigation pump sets, investments on rural electrification are required to be fully co-ordinated with these programmes and expanded adequately.

The development and extension of irrigation and power facilities in any particular Region are related primarily to the economic utilisation of natural resources in that Region for meeting the requirements.

Expenditure on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4826. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during the last three years and the break-up thereof;

(b) the total expenditure on the various voluntary and social organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes with the break-up thereof; and

(c) whether there is any check as to the results in return of the money spent on various accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2462/69.]

(c) The physical and financial targets achieved are reported by the implementing authorities, namely, the State Governments and U.T. Administrations in their quarterly and half-yearly progress reports prescribed for the purpose. The progress of the schemes is also reviewed at the time of Annual Plan discussions with the officers of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In addition the field organisation of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare also makes test checks in respect of Central Sector Schemes.

Resentment among D.V.C. Staff on Retention of Deputationists

4827. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent time, there has been serious resentment among all categories of employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation about the retention of deputationists, as it is blocking their prospect of promotion; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to replace the deputationists with D.V.C's. own men ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received by the Damodar Valley Corporation against the filling up of two posts of Deputy Secretaries and one post of Deputy Director of Soil Conservation by the appointment of officers on deputation. The Corporation have decided to fill up the above posts by appointment of officers on deputation until such time as officers from D.V.C's. cadre are found suitable for promotion to these posts.

REFUSAL OF TERMINAL LEAVE TO DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, D.V.C.

4828. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D. V. C. Administration has unilaterally refused terminal leave to its Deputy General Manager who happens to be deputationist from West Bengal prior to retirement without consulting the State Government;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government had seriously objected to this;

(c) whether D. V. C. is incurring several thousands of rupees as additional expenditure as a result of further retention of the Deputy General Manager; and

(d) if so, the reasons for refusing terminal leave to the said officer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The Deputy General Manager of the Damodar Valley Corporation, an officer on deputation from the Government of West Bengal, had applied for leave preparatory to retirement. Since the Corporation could not relieve him immediately, the leave applied for was refused in the public interest. The West Bengal Government desired to know the reasons why the State Government had not been consulted in the matter and a reply explaining the position has been sent by the D.V.C. to the State Government of West Bengal. The Corporation have initiated action for obtaining a substitute. As leave and pension contributions are paid by the Corporation to the State Governments concerned in respect of officers taken on deputation from those Governments, no additional expenditure is involved in the refusal of leave to the officer.

DEPUTATION TO D.V.C. OF PERSONNEL FROM ALL INDIA SERVICE CADRE

4829. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for importing personnel from All India Service Cadre in the Senior Managerial and other positions of the Damodar Valley Corporation in the context of retention of Members from Bihar and West Bengal for the purpose of high level coordination necessary for smooth working of the D.V.C. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A few officers from the All India Services have been taken on deputation by the Damodar Valley Corporation to provide the necessary expertise—not otherwise available from the Corporation's own cadre of officers—for the implementation of the decisions of the Corporation which consists of the Chairman and two part-time Members.

REPORT OF NAIR COMMITTEE SET UP BY D.V.C.

4830. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nair Committee set up by the Damodar Valley Corporation with outside technical experts of standing and Corporation's own senior managerial, financial and technical experts had submitted its report 2/3 years back with many valuable recommendations and the D. V. C. has not implemented most of the recommendations;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations which have not been implemented so far; and

(c) the factors which have prevented the D.V.C. from implementing these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Nair Committee submitted its report in October, 1967. Some of its recommendations were implemented. While the other recommendations were under examination, the D.V.C. Staff Association and the Karamchari Sangh—the two recognised Unions—

represented against the implementation of the Report. The Corporation assured the two Unions that the recommendations will not be implemented without further examination in consultation with the Unions. Further implementation of the recommendations of the Committee will be taken up after the comments on the report are received from the two Unions and after discussions with them.

धनी तथा निर्धन की औसत आय

4831. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह चौहान :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में एक निर्धन तथा एक धनी की अधिकतम औसत आय कितनी है;

(ख) उनकी आय में इस भारी अन्तर को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम वेतन कितना है तथा इस भारी विषमता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से देश में विद्यमान आय के ढांचे के बारे में पता नहीं चलता है । परन्तु राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के बारहवें दौर के अनुसार आय की दृष्टि से सबसे नीचे की 10 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 1967-68 के कुल खपत व्यय के 3.2 प्रतिशत के अन्तर्गत आती थी जिसके अनुसार, कुछ मान्यताओं के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक खपत व्यय 158 रुपये बैठता है । 1966-67 के वर्ष के आयकर के आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि कर-योग्य व्यक्तिगत आय के उच्चतम वर्ग के अन्तर्गत आने वाले लोगों की, औसत वार्षिक आय 9.9 लाख रुपये थी ।

(ख) हमारी विकास आयोजनाओं का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि देश में आर्थिक असमानताओं को कम किया जाय और इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति विभिन्न संस्थागत और राजस्व विषयक उपायों द्वारा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के विस्तार से, असमानताओं में और वृद्धि होने की गुंजाइश काफी हद तक कम हो जाती है । मौजूदा असमानताओं को राजस्व विषयक उपायों जैसे व्यक्तियों और उनकी सम्पत्तियों पर प्रगामी दरों से प्रत्यक्ष कर लगा कर, मुख्यतः सम्पन्न लोगों द्वारा काम में लायी जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर ऊंची दरों से अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाकर, रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान कर के, उद्योगों और वितरण संबंधी व्यापार को सहकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ला कर, छोटे पैमानों के उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिये अधिक सुविधाएं दे कर एकाधिकार और प्रतिबन्धात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिये कानून बनाकर, समाज सेवाओं का विस्तार कर के और अनाज जैसी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के सरकारी वितरण की व्यवस्था कर के कम किया जा रहा है । बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर और अब तक उपेक्षित वर्गों की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है । सरकार शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार कर रही है । चौथी आयोजना के मसौदे में, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के रहन-सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने और प्रादेशिक असमानताएं घटाने के सम्बन्ध में कई कार्यक्रम और नीतियां बनायी गयी हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के चौथी श्रेणी के एक कर्मचारी के वेतन और भत्तों की कम से कम मासिक राशि 141 रुपये है और किसी मंत्रालय के भारतीय सिविल सर्विस सेवा से भिन्न सेवा के सचिव (नान-आई० सी० एस० सेक्रेटरी) का अधिकतम मासिक वेतन 3500 रुपये है । भारतीय सिविल सेवा (आई० सी० एस०) संवर्ग के सचिव को प्रतिमास

4000 रुपया मिलता है। हाल में, सरकार ने एक वेतन आयोग स्थापित करने की घोषणा की है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतन ढांचे की जांच करेगा।

MEASURE TO CHECK PILFERAGE OF MEDICINES/DRUGS

4832. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(*a*) the percentage of the annual allocation made for his Ministry that is used for the purchase of drugs from the Government owned pharmaceuticals and from private organisations every year;

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that nearly 30 per cent of the drugs purchased are pilfered and are not given to beneficiaries;

(*c*) if so, whether Government have taken positive measures to check the pilferage of medicines/drugs; and

(*d*) whether the State Governments have also requested the Central Government to devise measures to help them to combat the problem and if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (*a*) Information for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given below : —

Year	Percentage	
	Government Pharmaceuticals	Private Organisations
1967-68 . . .	7	93
1968-69 . . .	8	92

(*b*) No. Cases of minor pilferage have come to the notice of Government.

(*c*) some cases of pilferage in the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries which came to the notice of Government were registered with the Police. In other cases departmental action was preferred. The following steps have been taken to check pilferage in these dispensaries :—

(1) Arrangements for verification of stocks in the dispensaries have been strengthened and the frequency of the checks carried out by Stock Verifiers have been increased.

(2) All containers, bottles and many of the tablets are stamped with a distinctive C.G.H.S. mark.

(3) Revised accounting procedures have been introduced.

(4) In cases where irregularities or fraudulent practices are suspected, help of the Special Police Establishment is taken. The Drug Control Organisation under the Delhi Administration is also utilised for detecting cases of irregularities in the use and issue of medicines in the dispensaries with particular reference to the alleged replacement of genuine medicines by superious or substandard medicines. In Central Government Hospitals, frequent checks are carried out by the Medical Superintendents and other supervisory staff to check pilferage of medicines and drugs.

(*d*) No such request has been received by the Government. But the matter figured at the meeting of the Central Council of Health at Bhopal in November this year. It was agreed that the manufacturers should be pursuaded to adopt special packing for hospitals.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PROPOSED PAY COMMISSION

4833. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pursuant to the decision to form a Pay Commission, Government have been able to finalise the terms of reference;

(b) whether in framing the terms of reference, the assistance and cooperation of the staff organisations was sought; and

(c) if so, the details of the terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). All recognised federations of Central Government employees and all recognised unions and associations of Central Government employees not included in the above federations, which are represented on the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery, have been addressed inviting suggestions regarding the terms of reference of the proposed Pay Commission. As soon as the suggestions are received and considered, the terms of reference will be finalised and announced.

LOAN DUE TO GOVERNMENT FROM THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

4834. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan due to the Government of India from the Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) the rate of interest charged on these loans;

(c) the total repayment of loans and interest since 1966; and

(d) the amounts paid in 1969 towards principal and interest of the loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Out of the special advance of Rs. 10·00 crores granted in 1954 to the Tata Iron & Steel Co Ltd., a sum of Rs. 356·00 lakhs by way of principal and a sum of Rs. 124·96 lakhs by way of arrears of past interest of the period from 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1965 are outstanding at present. These are payable to the Government of India by the Company by the 31st March, 1972 in half yearly instalments as per the agreement of 1966.

(b) Under the original Agreement of 24-5-1954, no interest was chargeable till 1-7-1958 or such other later date as may be mutually agreed upon. Accordingly no interest was chargeable up to 30th June, 1958. Interest was waived from 1-7-1958 to 31-3-1961 From 1-4-1961, interest is chargeable on the outstanding balances at the bank rate current from time to time.

(c) and (d). The total repayment of principal and payment of interest since 31-1-1966, the date on which the 1966 Agreement became effective, upto the present date are as follows :—

		1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
			(Rupees in Lakhs)			
1	Repayment of principal	500·00	—	—	144·00	644·00
2	Payment of arrears of past interest from 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1965 . . .		—	—	49·98	49·98
3	Current interest on outstanding balance . .	70·00	30·00	27·12	23·20	150·32
	TOTAL . . .	570·00	30·00	27·12	217·18	844·30

MEETING OF WORLD CONFERENCE OF SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1969 IN NEW DELHI

4835. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 11th World Conference of the Society for International Development was held in New Delhi on the 16th November, 1969;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) how many countries participated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Eleventh World Conference of the Society for International Development was held in New Delhi from 14th to 17th November, 1969.

(b) A Statement giving the subjects discussed at the Conference is laid on the Table of the House.

Since the Society for International Development is an International non-profit membership organisation, as the rules of the Society state, founded for the purpose of encouraging interchange of ideas and experience among persons professionally concerned with economic, social development etc. in modern societies, the question of the Conference arriving at any decision does not arise.

(c) Membership of the Society for International Development is open to private individuals and institutions. This was not an officially sponsored Conference and therefore the question of countries as such participating in the Conference does not arise.

STATEMENT

The central theme of the Conference was 'Challenges to Prevalent ideas on Development'. The Conference discussed the various subjects in the following six Round Tables :

1. Do the Goals of Development Need Redefining?—Round-Table-A.
2. The Challenge of 'Aid Weariness' —Round Table-B.
3. Second Thoughts on Manpower, Education and Development—Round Table C.
4. Social Communications in Development—Round Table-D
5. Political and Social—Cultural Requisites of Development—Round Table-E.
6. Challenges to Development Theorists and Strategists—Round Table-F.

Source :—Printed Literature issued by the Conference Sectt.

DEBT RELIEF ASSISTANCE FROM ITALY

4836 : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has given a credit of Rs. 5·5 crores to India as part of her debt relief assistance;

(b) if so, whether an arrangement between the two countries has been signed; and

(c) the total assistance that Italy will provide to India during this year after signing the present agreement and how much has been provided so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Negotiations are yet to be completed on the assistance which Italy may provide over and above this credit of Rs. 5·5 crores.

PROPOSAL FOR GIVING RELIEF TO NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO OFFSET LOSSES INCURRED OVER MINES

4837. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal for giving relief to the National Mineral Development Corporation to offset the losses incurred over the mines;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The proposal for giving relief to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, to offset the losses incurred on iron ore projects is under consideration of the Government. The nature and manner of the relief will be known when a final decision is taken.

INCREASE IN WORLD BANK INTEREST RATE

4838. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has raised the lending rate to a new peak of 7 per cent from 6·5 per cent;

(b) whether this increase will be a great burden to India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In July, 1969, the World Bank took a decision to raise the Bank's lending rate from 6·50 per cent to 7 per cent on loans to be made after July 31, 1969.

(b) and (c). The increase in the Bank's lending rate is not expected to impose any substantially large additional burden on India , since a very large part of the assistance received by India from the World Bank Group is received from the International Development Association, which charges no interest on its loans' but only a service charge of 3/4 per cent.

राजस्थान में पाइपों के जरिये सिंचाई सुविधायें

4839. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी सिंचाई विशेषज्ञों ने सुझाव दिया था कि राजस्थान में पाईप बिछाकर वहां सिंचाई सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने खुद अपने तरीके से इस बात का पता लगाया है कि राजस्थान के लिये यह प्रणाली कहां तक उपयुक्त होगी; और

(ग) क्या यह प्रणाली प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर ही अपनाई जायेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की राय नहीं ली गई है।

सरकार द्वारा निर्मित और अनुरक्षित सिंचाई नहरें विशाल मात्रा में जल की निकासी करती हैं और उनमें गैर-डाब (नॉन-फ्लो) प्रवाह होता है। इसलिए उन्हें खुली हुई कच्ची नालियों के रूप में रखा जाता है जो पाईप लाइनों की तुलना में बहुत सस्ती पड़ती हैं। जहां भी पानी की हानि से रक्षा करनी होती है वहां इन कच्ची नालियों में पलस्तर भी कर दिया जाता है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में बैंकिंग सैल के लिए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

4840. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने अपने मंत्रालय में एक बैंकिंग सैल स्थापित करने के लिये अलग कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या इस मंत्रालय के अधीन स्थापित नये बैंकिंग विभाग का कार्यालय मंत्रालय में ही रहेगा अथवा किसी अलग इमारत में; और

(ग) यदि वह किसी अलग इमारत में होगा तो उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) बैंकिंग विभाग में कर्मचारी भर्ती करने का तरीका वही है जो इस मंत्रालय के अन्य विभागों अथवा भारत सरकार के किसी अन्य मन्त्रालय में अपनाया जाता है।

(ख) बैंकिंग विभाग के लिये स्थान की व्यवस्था उस इमारत के एक भाग में की गयी है जो इस समय वित्त मंत्रालय के पास है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा हरिजनों का पुनर्वास

4841. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बरसाती नाला पर रहने वाले हरिजनों को हुमायूंपुर और कैलाश कालोनी में जंगपुरा तथा निजामुद्दीन के बीच बसाने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्राधिकरण ने इन लोगों को अब तक कोई स्थान नहीं दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). झुग्गी निवासियों के पुनर्वास का प्रश्न तभी उठता है जबकि किसी विशेष स्थान से झुग्गियें हटाई जाती हैं। किसी क्षेत्र की सफ़ाई तथा उसके फलस्वरूप विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास की प्राथमिकता अनेक तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे भूमि के विकास की आवश्यकता, यातायात सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता आदि।

इस समय प्रश्नाधीन क्षेत्र से झुग्गियां हटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अतएव इन झुग्गी निवासियों को वैकल्पिक स्थान (साईट) के आवंटन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में पलाना कोयला खान का बन्द होना

4842. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार का विचार पलाना कोयला खान में आग के बहाने इस समूची खान को बन्द करने का है जब कि मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिश के अनुसार श्रमिकों को अभी 2.5 लाख रुपये की राशि देनी बाकी है।

(ख) खान सुरक्षा विभाग की अपनी जांच के अनुसार इस आग के लगने का क्या कारण था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पलाना कोयला खान के श्रमिकों ने कोयला मजूरी बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय के श्रम विभाग में मामला दायर किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में आगे और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार यह खान इस समय बन्द है। राज्य सरकार की भविष्य की आयोजनाएं ज्ञात नहीं हैं परन्तु उन्होंने इस अवस्था में वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है।

(ख) सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). मजदूरों ने वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वियन नहीं किये जाने के संबंध में विवाद उठाया है। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

विभाजन के पूर्व पंजाब तथा काश्मीर बैंक में जमा राशियों का भुगतान

4843. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभाजन से पूर्व पंजाब तथा काश्मीर बैंक में लोगों द्वारा जमा राशि के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या आदेश जारी किये थे;

(ख) उपरोक्त बैंक के समापनकर्ता अब तक किसी निष्कर्ष पर क्यों नहीं पहुंचे हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बैंक अथवा उसके समापन-कर्ताओं ने जमाकर्ताओं को सूचित किया है कि उन्हें उनकी राशि कब तक मिल जायेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग). यह बैंक उस प्रबन्ध-योजना के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहा है, जिसकी स्वीकृति शिमला-स्थित उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा मई 1948 में भारतीय समवाय अधिनियम, 1913 की धारा 153 के अन्तर्गत दी गयी थी। इस योजना में, जिसे बाद में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा मार्च, 1955 में संशोधन कर दिया गया था, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को देय रकमों के 10 प्रतिशत भाग की अदायगी बैंक के शेयरों के रूप में की जानी चाहिए और इस बात की भी व्यवस्था है कि उन जमाकर्ताओं को, जिन्होंने 15 अगस्त, 1947 को बैंक में जमा अपनी रकमों के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग के बराबर रकम पहले से न निकाली हो, बैंक द्वारा पाकिस्तान में छोड़ी गयी सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे की अदायगी की तारीख से छः महीने की अवधि के अन्दर अन्दर इतनी रकम अदा की जानी चाहिए, जिससे कुल निकाली गयी रकम उनकी जमा रकमों के 25 प्रतिशत के बराबर हो जाये।

योजना में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में स्थित अचल सम्पत्ति को रहन रख कर हासिल किये गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई मुआवजा मिले तो उस रकम में से, 15 अगस्त, 1947 को बैंक में जमा कुल रकमों के 5 प्रतिशत के बराबर और

अदायगी की जाये जिससे, अदा की गयी कुल रकम, जिसमें आवंटित शेयरों का मूल्य भी शामिल है, बैंक के विरुद्ध जमाकर्ताओं के दावों के पूर्ण निपटारे के रूप में 40 प्रतिशत तक हो जाये। बैंक 10 प्रतिशत रकम तक के शेयर दे चुका है और 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जमा रकमों के 25 प्रतिशत के आधार पर देय 20 लाख रुपयों में से 17.15 लाख रुपये की अदायगी भी कर दी गयी है। लेकिन वसूली न होने और उन लोगों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी के न मिलने के कारण जिससे बैंक ने रकमें लेनी हैं, बैंक को अभी तक मुआवजे की पूरी रकम की अदायगी नहीं की गयी है। बैंक की बाकी परिसम्पत्तियों के वसूल होने पर ही, जमाकर्ताओं को और अदायगी करने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी जा सकती है; और यह महसूस किया जायेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती।

दिल्ली के चारों ओर नलकूपों के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन

4844. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के चारों ओर गांवों में किसानों को उनकी सिंचाई सम्बंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये नलकूपों के लिये बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). एक रिपोर्ट में जो 25–11–1969 को अखबार में छपी थी यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसानों को छः महीने तक नलकूप कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए। दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि अप्रैल-नवम्बर की अवधि के दौरान इस वर्ष में 7592 नलकूपों को ऊर्जित किया गया और 26 अक्तूबर से 25 नवम्बर, तक एक माह की अवधि के दौरान 292 नलकूप कनेक्शन दिये गये और यथासंभव कम से कम समय में नलकूपों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं।

FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER OF BIHAR

4845. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Chief Electrical Engineer of Bihar has assumed charge of the Electricity Department and since when he has started the supervision of the works Division ;

(b) the number of Works Divisions and Sub-Divisions under the Chief Electrical Engineer;

(c) the dates when the present Chief Electrical Engineer paid visits to the Works Division and Sub-Division for inspection;

(d) if so, how many inspection reports the Chief Electrical Engineer has sent and the respective States; and

(e) the irregularities that were detected during the inspections and the actions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The present Chief Electrical Engineer assumed charge of the Electricity Department of the Government of Bihar on 4th November, 1964. In April, 1965, he was also appointed as Chief Engineer of the Bihar State Electricity Board. Since December, 1966, he has taken up whole-time charge of the Electricity Department of the Government of Bihar, as its Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Electrical Inspector.

(b) There are 13 Sub-divisions, 4 Divisions and 1 Circle on the Works side under the Chief Electrical Engineer.

(c) to (e). The Chief Electrical Engineer is required by an executive order to inspect the Circle Office once every two years and each Divisional Office once every three years. In pursuance of this order, inspections were carried out as follows:

Patna Circle	14-2-1969
Patna Division	20-5-1969
Ranchi Division	12-9-1969 & 13-9-1969
Bhagalpur Division	24-3-1969 & 25-3-1969
Muzaffarpur Division	2-6-1969

Copies of the inspection reports were sent to officers concerned and the Secretary to the Government. In addition, the Chief Electrical Engineer pointed out technical and other defects some of which were serious relating to irregularities in purchase of materials by the Electrical Engineer, Works, Muzaffarpur, on 18-9-1965. He further detected irregularities in the Sectional Office, Monghyr and serious irregularities in the system of purchase in the office of the Electrical Works Division in May, 1967. On the basis of reports submitted by him, an Electrical Superintending Engineer and three Electrical Engineers have been suspended.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN THE WORKS DIVISION OF THE BIHAR ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

4846. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Additional Engineer and Superintendent were issuing orders regarding purchase of stores in the Works Division of the Bihar Electricity Department between 1957 and 1967 ;

(b) whether this fact had not come to the notice of the Chief Electrical Engineer during his inspections between 1964 and 1967;

(c) if so, whether he has issued by orders in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Chief Electrical Engineer was aware of the fact that the Additional Engineer and the Superintendent had been violating the rules in stores purchase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). As there is no post of Additional Engineer in the Electricity Department of the State Government of Bihar, the reference is presumably to the Electrical Superintending Engineer. The Electrical Superintending Engineer normally is not required to acquire stores because the value of most of the purchases is within the competence of the Executive Engineers. He may, however, acquire stores in the interest of work. The system of purchase of stores was investigated by the Chief Electrical Engineer and irregularities were noticed by him in May, 1967 and reported to Government. Instructions not to acquire any stores without the prior approval of the Chief Engineer were issued on 20-5-1967. During a major part of the period from November, 1964, when he assumed charge to May, 1967, when the irregularities were detected, the Chief Electrical Engineer could not devote his whole-time attention to the Electrical Department as he held charge of it in addition to the charge of Chief Electrical Engineer of the Electricity Board. The Superintending Engineer has been suspended for the irregularities.

AUDIT OF GAYA AND BHAGALPUR CIRCLE OF BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD AND ELECTRICAL WORKS DIVISION

4847. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the expenditure for the year 1966-67 of Gaya and Bhagalpur Circle of Bihar State Electricity Board and Electrical Works Division Patna of Electricity Department were specially audited because of serious irregularities found in the Accounts:

(b) the comparative results of the audit of the circles of Bihar State Electricity Board with Patna Electrical Works Division; and

(c) in which Circle and Division the purchase rates of the materials were highest as compared with the market rates and percentage of rates higher than the market rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS IN THE CENTRAL REVENUE CONTROL LABORATORY

4848. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Officer in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory is an approved incumbent by the Departmental Promotion Committee;

(b) what are the conditions of promotion to the post of administrative Officers for those who are lower in the rank;

(c) whether the permanent incumbents due for promotion on the three supervisory posts in the Central Revenue Cntrol Laboratory fulfil all the conditions;

(d) what is the number of Scheduled Castes Ministerial staff in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory and whether they fully represent the class; and

(e) whether the Scheduled Castes Ministerial staff in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory ever represented their case and if so, what are the number of such representations and what action has been taken to satisfy them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post of Adminstrative Officers is filled by promotion on the basis of selection on merit, the field of choice being persons who are Superintendents (Ministerial) of the Central Revenues Control Laboratory and have put in 3 years service in the grade. The three years' limit may be relaxed by the Central Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) Of the three supervisory posts of Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Head Clerk, only the Superintendent is eligible for promotion. The incumbent who was holding the post of Superintendent till 16th December, 1969 had not put in three years' service as Superintendent. The question of relaxation of this condition in his case is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) There are three Scheduled Castes Ministerial Staff members in the Central Revenues Control Laboratory. The Schedulesd Castes are fully represented in the joint roster maintained for Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, Stenographer, Laboratory Clerk, Instrument Maker and Laboratory Attenders;

(e) Two Scheduled Caste members of the Ministerial staff (one Upper Division Clerk and one Lower Division Clerk) had represented, for confirmation against a permanent post reserved for Scheduled Castes. Both of them have been confirmed in 1964. The Lower Division Clerk has, however, represented again in the matter and his representation is under consideration.

SURPLUS STAFF ABSORBED IN CENTRAL REVENUE CONTROL LABORATORY

4849. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any staff absorbed in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory through Surplus Cell and if so, how many and what are their qualifications;

(b) how many years of service each of them have rendered before their entry in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory;

(c) how many members amongst the surplus staff have been given benefit of their past service;

(d) whether there is any case/cases in which no benefit of the past service has been given to the surplus staff and if so, how many members of staff are affected, category-wise; and

(e) whether any exception was made in the case of any particular person; if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Two Lower Division Clerks have been absorbed in the Central Revenues Control Laboratory through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Both of them are matriculates.

(b) Out of these two, one had rendered three years' service and the other six months' continuous service before they jointed the Central Revenues Control Laboratory.

(c) to (e). Apart from the two Lower Division Clerks absorbed through the Surplus Cell [referred to at (a) above], 10 other persons were absorbed in the Central Revenues Control Laboratory through the Director-Central Resettlement and Employment. Out of these 12 persons in all, two were Upper Division Clerks and two were Laboratory Attenders and none of these has been given any benefit of past service for purpose of seniority. Of the four Lower Division Clerks only one appointed on 1-3-1960 was given the benefit of past service. The other three were not given similar benefit as they were appointed after the date up to which the general orders regarding seniority to Lower Division Clerks were applicable. Similarly, of the four Peons, two appointed on 18-1-1960 were given the benefit of past service but the other two were not given such benefit as they were appointed after the date up to which the general orders regarding seniority to Peons were applicable. Since those appointed earlier were in any case senior to those appointed later, the grant of benefit of past service to those appointed earlier has not affected the *inter-se* seniority of any these 12 persons.

तेल शोधन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही और पैंट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात पर खर्च की गई मुद्रा

4850. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को पैंट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात पर प्रति वर्ष 45 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है जबकि देश में अप्रयुक्त तेल शोधन क्षमता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और;

(ग) देश में तेल शोधन क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

पैंट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). पिछले दो सालों में विभानन गैसोलीन, बढ़िया मिट्टी का तेल, मिट्टी का तेल और स्नेहकों (लुब्रीकैण्ट्स) जैसे आयातित-कम-पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था :—

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1967	39.01
1968	40.73

इस विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय का लगभग 75 प्रतिशत विभानन गैसोलीनज़ और स्नेहकों के लिए था, जिनके लिए देश में अभी तक पर्याप्त निर्माण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं है, फरनेस आयल का आयात मामूली है और वह (आयात) लघु अवधि कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है मिट्टी के तेल की कमियों को रुपया मुद्रा में अदायगी के आधार पर क्रय (खरीदों) द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। कमी की मात्रा तक मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल के आयात की तुलना में रुपया-मुद्रा-अदायगी

पर मिट्टी के तेल की आयात तरजीही और सस्ता है।

(ग) मद्रास शोधन शाला के चालू होने पर भी वर्तमान स्थिति 1971–72 तक बनी रहेगी जब हल्दिया शोधन शाला चालू हो जायेगी। 1973 के बाद भारत में शोधन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता का सरकार ने पहले ही मूल्यांकन किया है और बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नई शोधन-शालाओं की स्थापना के बारे में अग्रिम कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है। स्नेहकों के बारे में दो सन्यन्त्र निर्माणाधीन हैं और 1970 के शुरू में चालू हो जायेंगे। हल्दिया में लूब शोधनशाला के पूरे होने पर लूब उत्पाद में कमी केवल मामूली रह जायेगी। विभानन गैसोलीनज़ की मांग पहले ही कम है। अतः वह आने वाले वर्षों में उत्तरोत्तर कम हो जायेगी।

भारत सहायता सार्थ संघ की बैठक

4851. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 और 25 नवम्बर, 1969 को स्टाकहोम में भारत सहायता सार्थ संघ की बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले, और

(ग) आगामी वर्ष में भारत को विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त होने के बारे में क्या संभावनायें हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी. हां। भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की समस्याओं और उसकी प्रगति की समीक्षा करने तथा इस कार्यक्रम के लिए और विदेशी सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना पर विचार-विमर्श करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सहायता संघ की बैठक हुई थी।

(ख) भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्यों ने इस कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श किया और उन्होंने उक्त कार्यक्रम को लगातार सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देते रहने के बारे में भारत के संकल्प का स्वागत किया तथा इस कार्यक्रम के ऐच्छिक स्वरूप, कार्यक्रम के लिय संचार के सभी उपलब्ध साधनों के उपयोग और इसे मातृक तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य के साथ जोड़ने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिये जाने की सराहना की। सदस्य इस बात पर सहमत थे कि इस कार्यक्रम में पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त साधन खर्च होने की गुंजाइश है और उन्होंने इस बात को भी समझा कि यदि इस कार्यक्रम में विदेशी सहायता के रूप में कोई महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया जाना है तो वह अधिकांशतः भारतीय मुद्रा में किये जाने वाले खर्च की व्यवस्था के लिये ही होगा।

(ग) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने यह संकेत दिया था कि वह भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर स्थानीय मुद्रा में किये जाने वाले व्यय के वित्त प्रबन्ध के लिए कुछ वर्षों में 5 करोड़ डालर की विशेष सहायता देने के लिए तैयार होगा। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन बाल सहायता निधि ने 40 लाख डालर की व्यवस्था करने की अपनी योजना का उल्लेख किया जिसके वित्त प्रबन्ध के लिये निधि ने स्वीडन से अनुरोध किया है। यद्यपि सहायता संघ के अन्य सदस्यों ने भी इस कार्यक्रम के वित्त प्रबन्ध के बारे में अपनी-अपनी दिलचस्पी ज़ाहिर की किन्तु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि वे सहायता के रूप में ठीक-ठीक कितनी रकम देंगे।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

4852. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार कितने गांवों में अब तक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं खोले गये हैं;

(ख) राज्य-वार कितने गांव ऐसे हैं जहां प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में कोई भी डाक्टर नहीं है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन गांवों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे तथा डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1969 को लगभग सौ-सौ गांवों वाले 508 ब्लाकों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं थे।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। **(ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या** एल० टी०–2463/69)।

संचार की कुव्यवस्था, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की कमी और सुरक्षित पानी, शौचालय, बिजली आदि न्यूनतम बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले समुचित आवास का अभाव जैसे स्पष्ट कारणों से डाक्टर कुछ हद तक ग्राम क्षेत्रों में जाना नहीं चाहते।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि में सभी सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना जिसमें चिकित्सा सुविधाओं तथा डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है के कार्य को पूरा करने का विचार है। उन ब्लाकों को जो मलेरिया की रख रखाव अवस्था में पहुंच चुके हैं प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है।

मानव स्वास्थ्य पर धूम्रपान का प्रभाव

4853. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिगरेटों की खपत में वर्ष प्रति वर्ष धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ कैंसर और ब्रोंकाइटिस आदि के मामले भी बढ़ रहे हैं।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि भारत तथा अन्य देशों में की गई खोज से इस बात के प्रमाण मिले हैं कि धुम्रपान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कैंसर जैसी खतरनाक बीमारियां अधिक पकड़ती हैं और धुम्रपान न करने वाले लोगों की तुलना में उनकी मृत्यु दर भी दुगुनी है; और

(ग) सिगरेटों की खपत कम करने तथा लोगों को धुम्रपान के बुरे प्रभावों से अवगत कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जैसा कि विश्वनाथन् और कुछ अन्यों ने (1962) बतलाया है --हमारे देश में फेफड़े के कैंसर की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। महिलाओं की अपेक्षा पुरुषों में यह रोग सात गुना अधिक व्याप्त है। यह हाल में इस देश में सिगरेटों की खपत में हुई वृद्धि और भारत में पुरुषों में सिगरेट पीने की आदत की प्रचुरता का प्रभाव है या नहीं इसकी अभी जांच नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) विदेशों तथा भारत में किये गये अनुसंधान से यह बात लगभग सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि धुम्रपान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कैंसर कारोनरी हृदयरोग, क्रानिक, ब्रोंकाइटिस और एम्फाईसेमा जैसी खतरनाक बीमारियां अधिक पकड़ लेती हैं। सिगरेट पीने वालों और सिगरेट न पीने वालों का मृत्यु अनुपात फेफड़ों और स्वसनों के कैन्सर मामले में लगभग 11 : 1 से पुरस्थित कैंसर के मामले में 1.3 : 1 तक के ह्रास क्रम में है।

(ग) सरकार अपनी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा गतिविधियों के एक अंग के रूप में तम्बाकू में होने वाली हानियों को प्रकाशित करती रहती है। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने छवि-गृहों, रंगशालाओं एवं सभानगरों में धुम्रपान करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। कुछ राज्यों में बच्चों के धुम्रपान को रोकने के लिए कानूनी व्यवस्था भी कर दी गयी है।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना को सीमलेस पाइपों की सप्लाई में कथित धांधली

4854. **श्री मोलहु प्रसाद** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के अधिकारियों ने लगभग 7 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के सीमलैस पाइपों की खरीद के लिये हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड कमर्शियल कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता को क्रयादेश दिया था और परियोजना के मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरों ने इन पाइपों का निरीक्षण किया था तथा ये पाइप परियोजना में प्राप्त हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस क्रयादेश के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हुए पाइप सीमलैस पाइप अथवा ई० आर० डब्ल्यू० पाइप और इन दो प्रकार के पाइपों के प्रति फुट मूल्य में कितना अन्तर है;

(ग) यदि ई० आर० डब्ल्यू० पाइप प्राप्त हुए हैं, तो क्या सीमलैस पाइपों के मूल्य का भुगतान किया गया है और क्या 80 प्रतिशत भुगतान किया जा चुका है; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन पाइपों का निरीक्षण करने वाले सीनियर मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर को इसमें लाभ हुआ है; और

(ङ) क्या खेतड़ी के महाप्रबन्धक या बैलादिला (राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम) के भूतपूर्व महाप्रबन्धक ने उनके विरुद्ध लिखा है, यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ङ). मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कन्सट्रक्शन एण्ड कर्माशियल कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता को दो आदेश दिये गये थे—एक 94,464 रुपये का योजकों के साथ 600 मीटर एम० एस० सीमलैस पाईप के लिये और दूसरा 6,42,880 रुपये का 4000 मीटर सीमलैस पाइप के लिये। प्रायोजना के यांत्रिक इंजीनियर द्वारा पाइपों के निरीक्षण के पश्चात पहले सप्लाई आदेश के अन्तर्गत 600 मीटर पाइपों का प्रेषण प्रायोजना में अक्टूबर, 1969 में प्राप्त हुआ। वास्तविक जांच के पश्चात् जब यह पाया गया कि ये पाइप सीमलैस किस्म के न थे, इन्हें अस्वीकार कर दिया गया और कम्पनी को इन पाइपों को क्रय करार में दी गई विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप सीमलैस पाइपों से बदलने को कहा गया। इस कारण 4000 मीटर पाइपों के दूसरे प्रेषण की, जो पहुंच चुका था, डिलीवरी न ली गई। आदेश दिये गये सीमलैस पाइपों की दर प्रति मीटर 157.44 रुपये है।

600 मीटर पाइपों के पहले प्रेषण के प्रायोजना में पहुंचने पर 90 प्रतिशत अदायगी, प्रेषण की डिलीवरी लिये जाने से पूर्व, रेलवे रसीद तथा निरीक्षण नोट के आधार पर कर दी गयी जैसा कि पार्टी के साथ क्रय करार के साथ अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित था।

जहां तक उस प्रवर यांत्रिकी इंजीनियर का संबंध है जिसने पाइपों का निरीक्षण किया था, जनरल मैनेजर, बैलाडिला प्रायोजना तथा जनरल मैनेजर, खेतड़ी प्रायोजना, दोनों ने उसकी संगठनात्मक तथा आयोजन क्षमता के संबंध में प्रतिकूल टिप्पण दिये थे,

यह टिप्पण उसे प्रेषित कर दिये गये हैं। कम्पनी के पास इस अधिकारी द्वारा इन पाइपों के पास करने के लिये किसी व्यक्तिगत लाभ उठाने के संबंध में इस समय कोई सूचना नहीं है। मामला जांच के लिये विशेष पुलिस संस्था को सौंपा जा रहा है।

सम्पति कर का निर्धारण

4855. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के निर्धारण अनुभाग के अधिकारियों को शहरों में निर्मित बड़ी इमारतों का हिसाब लगाने की सलाह दी है ताकि ऐसी इमारतें बनाने वाली धनी व्यक्तियों अथवा कम्पनियों पर सम्पत्ति कर का सही मूल्यांकन करने में सुविधा मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) संभवतः इस प्रश्न का संबंध धन-कर अधिनियम, 1957 के अधीन कर निर्धारिणों से है। इस बात की जांच करने के लिये कि कहीं धन-कर का कोई अपवंचन तो नहीं हो रहा, सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड को विभिन्न शहरों तथा कस्बों में गृह सम्पत्तियों की गणना करने की सलाह दी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड ने हाल में ही आयकर आयुक्तों को, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, शुरू में बड़े शहरों और कस्बों में इस प्रकार की गणना करने और इस संबंध में की गई प्रगति की रिपोर्ट अप्रैल 1970 के अन्त तक भेजने के लिए कहा है।

दिल्ली में श्रमिकों के लिये बस्ती

4856. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी इमारतों और सड़कों के निर्माण में लगे अधिकतर श्रमिक मूलतः राजस्थान के हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन श्रमिकों के लिये सरकार ने अब तक कोई बस्ती नहीं बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। तथपि आमतौर पर ऐसे मजदूरों की काफ़ी संख्या राजस्थान से आती है।

(ख) और (ग). निर्माण कार्य पर लगे मजदूरों के लिये, दिल्ली में कोई पृथक कालोनी नहीं बनाई गई है। सरकारी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए, ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार ठेकेदारों को, मजदूरों को वास देने के लिए काफ़ी झोंपड़ियों की व्यवस्था अपने खर्च पर करनी अपेक्षित है।

सरकारी और सार्वजनिक भूमि पर बसे हुए अनधिवासियों के लिए, जिनमें मजदूर, शामिल हैं, इस विभाग ने 1960 में झुग्गी और झौंपड़ी हटाओ योजना के नाम की एक योजना तैयार की थी। योजना में तुरन्त विकास के लिये अपेक्षित भूमि पर बसे हुए प्रत्येक अनधिवासी के लिए 25 वर्ग कज के विकासित रिहायशी भू-खण्ड/कैम्पिग स्थानों के आवंटन की व्यवस्था है। पात्र अनधिवासियों (अर्थात् जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व के) को नियमित झुग्गी झोंपड़ी कालोनियों में भू-खण्ड दिये जाते हैं और अपात्र अनधिवासियों (जो जुलाई, 1960 के पश्चात् के हैं) को, दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द कैम्पिग स्थानों पर ले जाया जाता है।

AMMONIA FACTORY IN IRAN

4857. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility report on the proposed ammonia project to be set up in Iran under the joint ownership of India and Iran has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The feasibility report has been received and is under examination. It gives comperative cost studies of establishing ammonia plants of two sizes, *viz.* 600 tonnes per day and 1000 tonnes per day in Iran as a joint venture. No decision has yet been taken on the report.

UNIFORM RATES FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

4858. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI :

Willt he Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had proposed the meeting of the Irrigation and Power Ministers of Northern Region, when they meet recently in Delhi to make the irrigation rates uniform in all the six States in that region;

(b) the State Government intend to propose as the uniform rates; and

(c) whether it would be the maximum rate existing today or the minimum, or the average of the existing rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Yes. It was noted during the discussions that Punjab and Haryana had low water rates per acre for wheat. Accordingly, the Ministers of Haryana and Punjab were requested to take suitable steps to increase the rates in the States to a slab of Rs. 10 to 15 per acre. The Rajasthan Minister also indicated that the State Government was considering proposals to raise the water rates suitably.

ADOPTION BY D. V. C. OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PAY SCALES AND OTHER SERVICE CONDITIONS FOR D. V. C. EMPLOYEES

4859. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has adopted Central Government's pay scales for its employees and other administrative orders and rules for running the administration of the Corporation; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the D.V.C. is contemplating to constitute a Wage Committee with its own men and also to provide berth to a few of its officers who would be retiring soon from service of the Corporation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) For post analogous to those in the Central Government, the Damodar Valley Corporation has adopted the Central Government's pay scales. For other posts the Corporation has its own scales of pay. Administrative orders or rules of the Government have been generally adopted with modifications to suit local conditions, wherever necessary.

(b) The Damodar Valley Corporation has decided to set up a Wage Committee consisting of a Chairman and six Members, 3 of whom would represent the Corporation and 3 the employees. The selection of the Chairman and Members representing the Corporation has not yet been made.

COMPENSATION TO SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONALISED BANKS

4860. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, since the nationalisation of Banks, any scheme has been drawn to pay the compensation to the Shareholders;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of that schemes; and

(c) if not, when Government are going to do that and how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Sections 6 to 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969 read with the Second Schedule to the Act provide the procedure and principles for the determination and payment of compensation to the erstwhile banking companies whose undertakings were taken over under the Act. The question of drawing up any separate scheme as such for payment of compensation does not, therefore, arise.

AVOIDANCE OF WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS MINISTRIES

4861. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year the expenditure of the various Ministries of Government goes up by leaps and bounds for which money has to be found by additional taxation; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated to see that unnecessary and wasteful expenditure is put an tend to and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The expenditure of the various Ministries has been going up as a result of several factors increase in developmental activities, needs of essential or inevitable sectors like Defence, Police, Debt Servicing and tax collection, growth in administrative expenditure etc. Additional taxation is one of the measures for raising additional resources for meeting the increased expenditure.

(b) Continuous efforts are made to ensure that unnecessary and wasteful expenditure is avoided. Among the more important measures calculated to achieve this end are detailed scrutiny of budget proposals expenditure control by Financial Advisers attached to Ministries, strengthening of the Internal Financial Advice Mechanism within the Ministries and review of staff strength periodically by Staff Inspection Unit and Work Study Units. A number of measures are also being taken from time to time for achieving economy in administrative expenditure; some of the current measures are ban on revision of pay scales, partial ban on recruitment to certain categories of posts, restrictions on purchase of imported cars, curtailment of travelling allowances etc.

RECEIPT OF T. A. AND D. A. BY PRIME MINISTER AND OTHER MINISTERS

4862. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount received by the different Ministers including the Prime Minister during the last two years by way of T.A. and D.A.;

(b) the amount of remuneration paid to each and value of perquisites enjoyed by them during the above period; and

(c) the amount spent for maintenance of personal staff of Ministers concerned and their number during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Ministries concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DEPUTATIONISTS AT KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

4863. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended in its report that no Officer will be brought on deputation in particular projects from different departments;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that many appointments have been made on deputation basis at the Khetri Copper Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof, with number of such appointments at the said project; and

(d) the reasons for not acting upon the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Subsequent to the receipt of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the services of only one officer and 4 security guards have been obtained on deputation, for Khetri Copper Project, as their work was of a specialised nature. The total number of deputationists in Khetri Copper Project is only 21.

(c) and (d). A statement showing details of all employees at present on deputation in Khetri Copper Project is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.—2464/69]. The Khetri Copper Project is taking steps to reduce its dependence on deputationists.

HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT SHARE IN THE INCOME OF SEUL PROJECT

4864. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Himachal Pradesh Government in the income of the Seul Project, Chamba District;

(b) when the work is likely to start; and

(c) whether other projects in the country would produce cheaper electricity than this project and what will be the cost per unit of that project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The net profits on account of sale of power from the Seul Project would be shared equally between the Centre and the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The preparatory work has already started.

(c) The cost of generation at Seul Project has been estimated at about 1·75 paise/unit without profit and this is comparable to the costs of generation in the following projects:—

Name of Project	Cost of generation (without profit)
Machkund Project	1·8 paise/unit
Sharavathy Project	1·9 paise/unit
Bhakra-Nangal Project	2·1 paise/unit
Koyna Project	2·3 paise/unit

CONSTRUCTION OF SEUL PROJECT IN CHAMBA (H.P.)

4865. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of construction of Seul Project Chamba District, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) when the Project will be completed and how much electricity will be generated annually and what will be the cost per unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Seul Project is estimated to cost Rs. 20·49 crores.

(b). The Project is expected to be completed in 1973-74. The annual energy generation has been expected at 1016 million units. The cost of generation is estimated at 1·75 paise per KW unit.

DONATION OF EYES BY SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

4866. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether people in some European countries have offered to donate their

eyes to the blind in India and the Government are not very keen to accept this help; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No such offer has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment by 'Punjabis' Staying in U.K. in Their Home State

4867. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Chief Minister has submitted a plan whereby the Punjabis staying in U.K. and other countries would be encouraged to invest their earnings in their home State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b) No such plan has been submitted by the Punjab Chief Minister.

(c) Does not arise.

Experts Committee on Tax Collection

4868. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided the personnel and terms of reference of the proposed Experts Committee to suggest effective measures to streamline the tax collection and disposal of arrears; and

(b) if not, by what time they will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

M43LSS/69—6

Tenure of Post of the Deputy Controller, Printing (Headquarter)

4869. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Deputy Controller, Printing in the Headquarters involves considerable public dealings;

(b) whether there are specific orders that officers on sensitive posts should not be allowed to continue for more than three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that a particular officer in the department has been holding the post for over five years; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI B. S. MURTHY: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; but the post of Deputy Controller, Printing, is not a 'sensitive post.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The question of shifting the officer to another assignment is under consideration.

बिहार में बकाया आयकर

4870. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों की बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख) 30 जून, 1969 को आयकर आयुक्त, बिहार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में

वसूली के लिए बकाया आयकर की सकल मांग 10.80, करोड़ रुपये थी। आयकर आयुक्त, बिहार और उड़ीसा के सम्मिलित कार्यक्षेत्रों के बारे में पिछले तीन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित इसी प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध है जो नीचे दी गई है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

आयकर आयुक्त का कार्यक्षेत्र	31-3-66 को वसूली के लिये बकाया सकल मांग	31-3-67 को वसूली के लिए बकाया सकल मांग	31-3-68 को वसूली के लिए बकाया सकल मांग
बिहार तथा उड़ीसा	10.45	14.17	14.88

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के गुण और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार बकाया कर की वसूली के लिए कानून सम्मत सभी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

बिहार में टाटा, डालमिया तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों पर बकाया कर

4871. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में टाटा, डालमिया, श्री शान्ति प्रसाद जैन, रामगढ़ के राजा, कोयले की खानों के स्वामियों, दरभंगा के महाराजा, बिड़ला, बीड़ी के गुदामों और आभ्रक की खानों के स्वामियों आदि पर आयकर की बहुत अधिक धनराशि बकाया है; यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पर अलग-अलग बकाया धन राशि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयकर की बकाया धन राशि की वसूली के लिए सरकार ने उनकी सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहीत कर ली है; और यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). (1) श्री शान्ति प्रसाद जैन, रामगढ़ के राजा, तथा दरभंगा के महाराजा (2) टाटाओं, डालमियाओं और बिड़लाओं की कम्पनियों के बारे में, जिनका उल्लेख एकाधिकार आयोग की रिपोर्ट में किया गया है और जिनका कर-निर्धारण आयकर आयुक्त, बिहार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है तथा जिनकी ओर, इस समय, 1 लाख रुपये अथवा उससे अधिक आयकर की मांग बकाया है और (3) कोयला खान मालिकों, बीड़ी निर्माताओं/व्यापारियों तथा अभ्रक खान मालिकों के बारे में, जिनका कर-निर्धारण आयकर आयुक्त, बिहार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है तथा जिनकी ओर, इस समय, 1 लाख रुपये अथवा उससे अधिक आयकर की मांग बकाया है, मांगी गयी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है। उसे यथासंभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

बिहार में नगरपालिकायें

4872. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितनी नगरपालिकाएं हैं;

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा किन-किन नगरपालिकाओं का कार्यकाल बढ़ाया गया है और बढ़ाये गये कार्यकाल की कितनी अवधि पूरी हो चुकी है?

(ग) उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाने के क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या उन नगरपालिकाओं के लिये जिनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाया गया है, चुनाव कराने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) 53.

(ख) से (ङ). बिहार तथा उड़ीसा नगरपालिका अधिनियम, 1922 की धारा 29 (क) के अनुसार निर्वाचित आयुक्तों का कार्यकाल 5 वर्ष का है। इसी अधिनियम की धारा 29 (2) के अनुसार इस कार्यकाल में वह समय भी सम्मिलित है जो इसके कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से नव निर्वाचित एवं नियुक्त आयुक्तों के निकाय पहली बैठक की तिथि तक लगेगा। बिहार में जहां कहीं भी नगरपालिकाओं के चुनाव होने थे उन्हें 1965 में विदेशी आक्रमण के कारण तथा बाद में 1967 के आम चुनावों के कारण स्थगित करना पड़ा। ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि 44 नगरपालिकाओं में चुनाव होने हैं। 1967 में राज्य सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया कि म्यूनिसिपल चुनाव सिंगल सीट वार्डों के आधार पर किया जाएं। वैसे, राज्यों में नगरपालिकाओं में सभी प्लूरल-सीटों वाले वार्ड हैं। अधिकांश नगरपालिकाओं में प्लूरल सीटों वाले वार्डों को सिंगल सीट वाले वार्डों में विभाजित करने का कार्य अब पूरा हो गया है। जैसे ही सिंगल सीट वाले वार्डों की मतदाता सूचियां तैयार हो जाएंगी, राज्य सरकार द्वारा चुनाव कार्य-क्रम तैयार किया जायेगा।

पटना विकास न्यास के धन का कथित दुरुपयोग

4873. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना विकास न्याय में धन की बहुत गड़बड़ी और दुरुपयोग हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक जांच समिति नियुक्ति की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ङ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) इस आशय की कुछ शिकायतें की गयी हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rigs for Drilling Water Wells

4874. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu Governments have given orders for rigs from a U.S.A. firm for drilling water wells; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to manufacture such rigs indigenously so that more States can start water-well drilling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Ministry of Food & Agriculture have indicated that the Government of

Madhya Pradesh was given foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 20.12 lakhs for the import of 5 medium duty rotary rigs from U.S.A. The State Government has already placed orders for these with D.G. S. & D. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already imported from U.S.A. two medium duty rotary rigs for drilling water wells.

(b) The programme for indigenous manufacture of rigs including medium duty direct rotary rigs has now progressed satisfactorily as a result of measures taken during the last three to four years. Five firms in the private sector viz. M/s.Reliable Water Supply Service Lucknow M/s. R.N. Gupta & Co. Ludhiana M/S. Voltas Limited Bombay M/s. Christenson Longyear Limited, Bombay and M/s. Killick Industries, Bombay were licenced for the manufacture of these rigs. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi also took up manufacture of 2-3 types of rigs. As a result of this development most of the requirement of drilling rigs of the States is presently being met with from the indigenous manufacturers.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES BY CHIEF CHEMIST CENTRAL REVENUES CONTROL LABORATORY

4875. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of various articles involving excise duty received by the Chief Chemist Central Revenues Control Laboratory Delhi-12. are not examined properly and ficticious reports relating thereto are sent out which leads to various types of corruption;

(b) what were the reports of the said laboratory pertaining to

(i) sample of shoddy yarn drawn from Oswal Woollen mills Ltd. No. 3 Ludhiana bearing number CLD/ No. 638 dated the 13th May 1969; and

(ii) Sample of glass drawn from Tribhuwan Chemicals Jaipur bearing CLD/No. 1399 dated 22nd June 1964; and

(c) whether the said samples were fully consumed during the test or the remnants thereof were sent to the Assistant Collector Central Excise/Customs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) (i) No sample of shoddy yarn drawn from Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd. No. 3 Ludhiana bearing number CLD/No. 638 dated the 13th May 1969 was examined by the Chief Chemist Central Revenues Control Laboratory Delhi-12. However sample bearing number CLD/No. 638 dated 13th May 1965 of M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills No. 3 Ludhiana was tested and a copy of the test report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT- 2473/69·]

(ii) A copy of the report on the sample of glass drawn from Tribhuwan Chemicals Jaipur bearing CLD/No. 1399 dated the 22nd June 1964 is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. *See* W. LT-2473/69].

(c) Bulk of the sample was consumed in test and very small quantity was left behind. In cases where the party specifically asks for the return of the remnants they are authorised to collect the same at their own cost. Where the remnants were not to be returned and are of insignificant value they are destroyed. Where the reports of testing samples are not in agreement with the declaration given by the party the remnants are invariably returned to the Assistant Collector concerned.

दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय और अनुसंधान केन्द्र

4876. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितने रोगियों ने आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा कराई

और पंजीकृत आयुर्वेदिक वैद्यों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कोई बड़ा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हो, तो क्या ऐसे चिकित्सालय और अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसक ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली के विभिन्न आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों-अस्पतालों में जिन रोगियों ने आयुर्वेदिक उपचार कराया उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1. केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना	1966–67	1,83,133	
	1967–68	1,30,582	
	1968–69	1,71,627	
2. नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय	1967	2,98,079	
	1968	3,35,844	
	1969 (नवम्बर तक)	3,04,591	
3. तिब्बिया कालेज अस्पताल दिल्ली		अन्तरंग	बहिरंग
	1965–66	18,258	78,140
	1966–67	20,409	85,201
	1967–68	14,653	51,468

गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में पंजीकृत आयुर्वेदिक वैद्यों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1-1-67	1775
1-1-68	1851
1-1-69	1918

(ख) यहां केवल तीन अस्पताल हैं नामतः आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज अस्पताल, करोल बाग, आयुर्वेदिक म्यूनिसिपल अस्पताल, बलीमारान और मूलचन्द, खैराती लाल अस्पताल, लाजपतनगर। तथापि दिल्ली में कोई अनुसन्धान केन्द्र नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) देश में आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान कार्य विभिन्न केन्द्रों में किया जा रहा है। जहां तक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों का सम्बन्ध है, उपचार की वर्तमान सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त नहीं समझी जाती हैं।

बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने आप को उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारी बताकर यात्रियों को तंग किया जाना

4877. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी अपने आपको उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारी बताकर यात्रियों के अटैची केस और बिस्तर खुलवाकर उन्हें मनमाने ढंग से तंग करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर तैनात अधिकारी न कोई बैज लगाते हैं और न ही अपने पास प्रमाण-पत्र रखते हैं तथा साधारण व्यक्तियों की तरह घमते रहते हैं तथा भ्रष्टाचार करत हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) से (ग). यह सच नहीं है कि सीमा-शुल्क कर्मचारी बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशन पर अपने आप को उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारी के तौर पर प्रकट करते हैं। यह अवश्य है कि हाल ही में एक गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में ढोंग करने के मामले का पता चला है।

संदेहास्पद व्यक्तियों के सामान की जांच करने के लिए कभी कभी केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा-शुल्क विभागों के कर्मचारी बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशन पर तस्कर आयात-निर्यात विरोध ड्यूटी के लिए तैनात किये जाते हैं। यात्रियों को अंधाधुंध परेशान करने वाली कोई बात नहीं है। खुफियागिरी और गुप्त सूचना संग्रह के लिए अफसरों को अपना कर्त्तव्य सादे कपड़ों में करना होता है। परन्तु तस्कर आयात-निर्यात विरोधी कार्य में तैनात सभी अफसरों को अपने फोटो लगे पहिचान-पत्र साथ रखने होते हैं। बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशन पर तैनात सीमा-शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारियों के भ्रष्टाचरण का कोई मामला सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(घ) भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तरों के कारण य सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

ELECTRIFICATION OF RING ROAD BETWEEN DHAULA KUAN AND NAJAFGARH ROAD DELHI.

4878. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pressure of traffic on the portion of the Ring Road between Dhaula Kuan and Najafgarh Road Delhi has increased very much because of the development of new housing colonies in the area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the portion of the Ring Road has neither street lighting on it nor it has been widened to permit free two-way traffic;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has written to C.P.W.D. for electrifying this road; and

(d) if so how long it will take to widen this portion of the Ring Road and electrifying it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) (a) to (c). Yes Sir.

(d) The proposal for widening of this section of the Ring Road is under consideration and an estimate for electrifying a portion of this section of the road is under examination in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

PROVISION OF CIVIC AMENITIES FOR HARIJANS BASATIES IN DELHI IN GANDHI CENTENARY YEAR.

4879. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large percentage of population in the J.J. Colonies Naraina, Najafgarh Road and Sunlight colonies on Mathura Road consist of Harijans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that special attention has to be paid to Harijan Basties in the Gandhi Centenary year; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve these Basties and provide civic amenities to them during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) No survey has been made to determine the percentage of Harijans in these colonies.

(b) A scheme for the improvement of Harijan Basties has been taken up by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the current financial year from a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs made available to them by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Under the scheme referred to in (b), works such as the provision of brick paving and drains, the construction of latrine blocks, the installation of street lights and improvement of sweepers quarters are being executed.

नागार्जुन सागर (बांध) और कोसी बांध के पानी से निर्धारित किया गया सिंचाई लक्ष्य

4880. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नागार्जुन सागर बांध तथा कोसी बांध (बिहार) के पानी से कुल कितनी हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई करने के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे;

(ख) इस समय कुल कितनी हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही है ;

(ग) सरकार ने कितने बांध बनाए हैं;

(घ) उनमें से उन बांधों की कितनी संख्या है जिनके लक्ष्य पूरे हो गये हैं; और

(ङ) अन्य बांधों के द्वारा सिंचाई सम्बंधी लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना के सब प्रकार से पूर्ण हो जाने पर इससे कुल 8·31 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई प्रस्तावित है और कोसी परियोजना की पूर्वी नहर प्रणाली से 7 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई प्रस्तावित है।

(ख) 1969–70 के अन्त तक नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 3.30 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होनी प्रत्याशित है। कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, 2.60 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होनी प्रत्याशित है।

(ग) से (ङ): योजनाओं के सूत्रपात होने से लेकर अब तक हमारे देश में 537 बृहत् और मध्यम परियोजनाओं को निर्माणार्थ हाथ में लिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल 2800 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1968-69 के अंत तक इस पर लगभग 1600 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके थे। 300 स्कीमें पूर्ण हो चुकी थीं और अन्य स्कीमें निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और उनमें से कुछ से तो लाभ भी प्राप्त होने लगे हैं। जब यह स्कीमें सब प्रकार से पूर्ण हो जाएंगी तो इनसे 460 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की संभावना है। इस कुल शक्यता में से, 200 लाख एकड़ से अधिक का विकास 1968–69 तक हो चुका था, और ऐसी संभावना है कि चौथी योजना के अंत तक 100 से 120 लाख एकड़ तक की सिंचाई शक्यता का और विकास हो जाएगा।

अहमदाबाद जिले के करमवाला ग्राम में तस्करी की घड़ियों तथा अन्य सामान का पकड़ा जाना

4881. **श्री श्रा. सुन्दरलाल :**

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद के वालसाड जिले में करमवाला ग्राम में अगस्त, 1969 के उत्तरार्द्ध में भारी संख्या में तस्करी की घड़ियां तथा अन्य सामान पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ा गया सामान कितने मूल्य का है; और

(ग) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी और क्या कार्य-वाही की गई थी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) : गुजरात राज्य सरकार के भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी व्यूरों के अधिकारियों ने, बलसाड़ ज़िले के करमबेली गांव में एक ताला लगे स्थान की तलाशी ली, और 19 पेटियां पकड़ीं, जिनमें लगभग 19 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 17,714 कलाई-घड़ियां थीं।

(ग) अभी तक किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है, और जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली की सजावट के लिए टेंडर का स्वीकार किया जाना

4882. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने शास्त्री भवन की सजावट के लिये तथा भित्ति चित्र मुराल के लिये 'टेंडर' मंगाये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने इस बारे में 'टेंडर' भेजे थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस व्यक्ति का टेंडर स्वीकार किया गया था उसका किसी राजनीतिक दल से संबंध है और उसका टेंडर दबाव में आकर स्वीकार किया गया था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :, (क) और (ख) : भवनों की सज्जा का कार्य जिसमें भित्त चित्रों का निस्पादन शामिल है, सरकार के द्वारा ऐसे कार्य को देने के प्रयोजन के लिए बनाई गई विशेष समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के कलात्मक कार्य के लिये कोई टेंडर आमंत्रित नहीं किए जाते। समिति की सिफारिश पर शास्त्री भवन की सजावट का कार्य भी किया गया था।

(ग) समिति ने जिस कलाकार के नाम की सिफारिश की उसके राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध सरकार को मालूम नहीं हैं। प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नकारात्मक है।

(घ) सरकार का विचार है कि इस मामले में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिसके लिए जांच कराना आवश्यक है।

इटारसी जबलपुर सेक्शन के गाडरवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर विदेशी मार्किंग के सोने के बिस्कुटों का पकड़ा जाना

4883. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1969 में इटारसी-जबलपुर सेक्शन के गारडवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर विदेशी मार्किंग वाले सोने के कुछ बिस्कुट पकड़े गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा वह कितने मूल्य के हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) : इटारसी-जबलपुर रेल-मार्ग के गाडर वाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 4 सितम्बर, 1969 को सोने के विदेशी मार्का-युक्त, 100 बिस्कुट पकड़े गये, जिनका भारतीय बाजार भाव पर दाम लगभग दो लाख रुपया होता है।

(ग) दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जो कानूनी हिरासत में है। आगे की कार्यवाही चल रही है।

बम्बई में सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा चोरी छिपे लाई गई घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

4884. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1969 में बम्बई में सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा तस्करी से लाई गई लगभग 20,000 घड़ियां पकड़ी गयी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गयी घड़ियों का मूल्य क्या है; इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गय है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय, बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने, 6 सितम्बर, 1969 को, विखरोली के समीप पूर्वीय राजमार्ग पर एक तेल-वाहक मोटर-टेंकर से टीन के 20 डिब्बे पकड़े, जिनमें लगभग 18.22 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 17,997 कलाई-घड़ियां तथा लगभग 10 हज़ार रुपये मूल्य के घड़ियों के पट्टे थे। ट्रक के चालक को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और बाद में मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

देश में निरोध का उत्पादन

4885. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान देश में निरोध का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान निरोध के उत्पादन का कुल कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) इससे कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की संभावना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर : (क) वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान प्रामाणिक स्तर के 34 लाख 70 हज़ार निरोध का उत्पादन किया गया। वर्ष 1968-69 में निरोध उत्पादन के आंकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में निरोध उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है किन्तु यह आशा की जाती है कि केवल हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स कारखाना वर्ष 1969-70 में 6 करोड़ 60 लाख निरोध का उत्पादन करेगा।

(ग) 1969-70 में 59.58 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की संभावना है।

पन्ना की हीरे की खानों से निकाले गए हीरे

4886. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पन्ना की हीरों की खानों से कितने मूल्य के हीरे निकाले गये थे;

(ख) उक्त मूल्य में से कुल कितना धन उन व्यक्तियों को दिया गया, जिन्होंने यह हीरे निकाले थे; और

(ग) किन देशों को उक्त हीरों का निर्यात किया गया था और इससे सरकार को कुल कितना लाभ हुआ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की पन्ना हीरा खानों (रामखेड़िया तथा मदागावन) से पिछले दो सालों में निकाले गये हीरों का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार से है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1967–68	35
1968–69	33

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा खनन विभागीय रूप से किया जाता है और इसलिये कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के अतिरिक्त बाहर के किसी आदमी को कोई अदायगी नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने कोई हीरे देश से बाहर नहीं बेचे हैं। कम्पनी को इस प्रायोजना पर, जिस ने प्रारंभिक उत्पादन 1967–68 वर्ष में प्रारंभ किया, कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। उसे 1967–68 वर्ष में 18.26 लाख रुपये तथा 1968–69 वर्ष में 0.59 लाख रुपये की हानियां हुईं।

DISTRIBUTION OF NIRODH WITH PAY PACKET

4887. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a new scheme to promote the sale of condoms whereby all married couples will receive a packet of Nirodh with their pay packets every month; if so, the cost of such a scheme, and the number that will be distributed every month;

(b) whether it is a fact that this scheme is being thought of because the sale of Nirodh has dropped down considerably : and

(c) whether Government will take action against those married couples who refused to accept Nirodh with their pay packets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. Financial implications of the scheme will be known after the scheme has been finalised.

(b) and (c) . No.

SALE OF BARBITURATES IN PUNJAB

4888. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement by Punjab's Social Welfare Minister made at Chandigarh on the 10th October, 1969 that barbiturates are being sold as sex astimulant

by chemists to yong men in Bhatinda, Sangrur, Ferozpur and Amritsar districts and that these are causing a "grave" health hazard and having serious repercussions on the recruitment of soldiers in the army;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that similar sex-stimulating pills are sold in Delhi and other cities without let or hindrance by allopathic chemists in school and college students; and

(c) the practical steps taken by Government to check this nefarious trade, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government have received no such information from Delhi and other cities.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to control the sale of barbiturates:—

(i) Barbiturates are included in Schedule H to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and can be sold only on a prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

(ii) Records in respect of sales of barbiturates by chemists have to be maintained in a prescription register which is open for inspection to Drugs Inspectors.

(iii) Records of purchases of all drugs intended for sale by retail or wholesale are also required to be maintained by a dealer.

The following additional measures have also been taken by the Government of Punjab:—

(i) Intensive raids have been carried out by the Drugs Inspectors with the help of police to check clandestine sale of these drugs. Surprise raids by the State Drugs Control Authorities, the Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and the Central Bureau of Intelligence have also been carried out;

(ii) Measures to educate the public on the deleterious effects of these drugs have also been undertaken through the State Health Education Bureau;

(iii) The question of excluding Vaids and Hakims from the purview of the definition of the term Registered Medical Practitioner in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules is under consideration of the State Government.

A meeting of the Heads of Medical, Excise and Police Departments is being convened to consider further effective measures for curbing this evil.

INCOME TAX RETURNS OF SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM

4889. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that speaking at a press conference in Indore, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri P.C. Sethi, stated that in the income-tax case of Shri Jagjivan Ram, the Finance Ministry had nothing to do directly and the entire decision has to be taken by the Income Tax Officer concerned; and

(b) the seniority status of the Income Tax Officer who is handling the case of Shri Jagjivan Ram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) I said at Indore that law will take its own course and no instructions could be given in individual cases and the matter has to be decided by competent authorities.

(b) The Income-tax Officer handling the income-tax case of Shri Jagjivan Ram is an Income-tax Officer, Class I.

REFINERY AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

4890. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Refinery agreements the foreign oil com-

panies are free to import crude oil from their own sources to process in their Refineries;

(b) if so, the full text of the agreements;

(c) whether his Ministry is contemplating to cancel or at least suitably modify the agreements with a view to enable the Government to import crude oil for supply to the private sector refineries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A note containing relevant extracts of the agreements is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2465/69].

(c) and (d) . Government have discussed with the oil companies the question of modifying the refinery agreements on several occasions in the past, without success.

National Mineral Development Corporations

4891. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of stenographers and others have been borrowed by the National Mineral Development Corporation from other departments even now and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether retired persons have been appointed in the Corporation against important posts and if so, whether it does not run counter to the policies of Government; and

(c) whether there is dearth of young competent officers in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Protective Measures for Flood Erosion in Cooch Behar

4892. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any memorandum on behalf of the people of Cooch Behar to take up certain protective measures for flood erosion of areas such as Malerjhar, Bheladanga, Rajarhat;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the same in consultation with the Government of West Bengal;

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Planning and implementation of Flood Control Schemes are to be undertaken by the State Governments. However, the areas of Malerjhar and Bheladanga were inspected by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th September, 1969 and he had suggested that the possibility of diverting the river to its previous conrse should be investigated after carrying out proper surveys and model experiments.

No scheme has so far been received from the State Government in this regard.

'Akashbel' Herb for Cancer Cure

4893. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been carried on certain indigenous herbs like 'Akashbel' or 'Amarbel' to find out a cure for Cancer;

(b) whether similar researches have been carried out in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, when the same would be effectively used for patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow carried out

certain investigations on 'Akashbel' or 'Amarvel' (*Cascuta reflexa Roxb*). No anti-cancer activity could be found. Further investigation was dropped.

The Cancer Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay also tested the extracts of this plant against the transplantable tumours L1210 and P 388 and found that it was inactive against both the tumour systems.

(b) Government of India have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN THE RURAL AREAS OF MYSORE STATE

4894. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the Mysore State during the first year of the Fourth Plan period for providing Central assistance for supply of drinking water in the rural areas of the State; and

(b) the amount utilised by state Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Central assistance to the State is given in the form of block loans and block grants and it is for the State Governments to allocate funds for the various Plan Schemes. However, an outlay of Rs. 57·00 lakhs has been earmarked for Mysore State during the first year of the Fourth plan for Rural Water Supply Schemes.

(b) This will be known only after 31-3-1970 when the current financial year (i.e. the first year of the Fourth Plan) is over.

DRIVE FOR MOBILISING SAVINGS THROUGH NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

4895. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the nationalisation of the major banks, the drive for mobilising the savings through Natinal Savings Organisation has got a set back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The figures of net collections of Small Savings subsequent to the nationalisation of banks indicate that there has been no set back.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

LOCATION OF IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN SUNDERGARH DISTRICT (ORISSA STATE)

4896. SHRI N.K. SOMANI :
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sizeable deposit of high grade iron ore has been found in Sundergarh district of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserves of the order of 600 million tonnes of iron ore with average 58% FE and above have been proved in thirteen deposits in the area by the Geological Survey of India. Of these about 164 million tonnes of processed lumpy ore with 63% FE is likely to be recoverable from the hard ore zones of the deposits.

NATIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

4897. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to nationalize the foreign capital invested in India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government does not consider it necessary to do so as such a step would involve using our scarce foreign exchange resources for acquiring assets already at work in the country.

T. B. IN CALCUTTA

4898. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any check has been made about the percentage of people suffering from T.B. in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the figure thereof; and

(c) whether provisions for the treatment in hospitals and also domiciliary treatment are equal to the need ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes. According to the National T.B. Sample Survey conducted in the years 1955-58, 16·73 persons per 1000 population in Calcutta were suffering from active radiological T.B. disease and 6·39 persons per 1000 population were suffering from bacteriologically positive disease.

(c) According to the information available there are 31 T.B. Clinics in Calcutta which are undertaking domiciliary treatment of the T.B. patients. In addition there are 1331 T.B. beds in the city. With the discovery of the modern anti-T.B. drugs, it has been found that the majority of T.B. patients can be treated effectively on a domiciliary basis. The existing arrangements for treatment of T.B. cases are considered sufficient to meet the present needs of the city.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

4899. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees in the Central Secretariat belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were selected by UPSC for the post of Technical Assistant in the Ministry of Finance (S.I. Unit) in 1966 and have not been confirmed after the completion of their probation period;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of such employees separately; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard their interests in promotion and fixation of seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Technical Assistants—one belonging to Scheduled Castes and the other to Scheduled Tribes—were recruited through UPSC in 1966 against temporary posts liklely to be made permanent in due course. They will be considered for confirmation in their turn as soon as permanent posts become available.

(c) The existing seniority of the two Technical Assistants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fixed in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules and after consulting the Ministry of Home Affairs. According to the Recruitment Rules, the appointments to the next higher grade of Junior Analyst, are made by promotion to the extent of 40% of the vacancies. The promotion is made by selection from Technical Assistants having three years' service in the grade. Both the Technical Assistants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be duly considered for promotion quota vacancies in this grade as and when they come in the consideration zone. Necessary instructions have already been laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the guidance of the Departmental Promotion Committees for giving concessional gradings to the members of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of promotion by selection.

PLAN TO SIMPLIFY THE PROCEDURE AND CONDITIONS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION DURING FOURTH PLAN

4900. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to simplify the procedure and conditions for the village electrification during the Fourth Plan period:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). At the Fourth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Nainital on 26th and 27th May, 1969, steps for accelerating the progress of rural electrification schemes were discussed. It was agreed that additional funds should be obtained from Commercial Banks and Life Insurance Corporation on favourable terms and that procedures and formalities for obtaining these loans should be simplified. In the contest of the recent nationalisation of commercial bank the matter is under consideration for obtainig additional funds on easier terms from the banks and the L.I.C. and simplifying the procedure for obtaining these loans. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up from 25th July, 1969, with the main objective of financing rural electrification schemes. This Corporation is considering simplified procedures for advancing loans for rural electrification schemes.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का आरक्षण

4901. श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 17 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 50 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल में से श्रेणी 1 और श्रेणी 2 के क्वार्टरों के आवंटन का 5 प्रतिशत अभ्यश भविष्य में आवंटन करने के लिए है, अथवा यह अब तक किये गये क्वार्टरों के कुल आवंटन का 5 प्रतिशत है :

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रेणी 1 और श्रेणी 2 के क्वार्टरों का आवंटन अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को तब तक ही करने का है, जब तक कि कुल आवंटन का 5 प्रतिशत कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाता है; और

(ग) क्या वह इस तथ्य से अवगत हैं कि भविष्य के लिये 5 प्रतिशत के आरक्षित कोटे से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लाभ नहीं होगा; क्योंकि नए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य प्रायः रुका हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों को सामान्य पूल से टाइप I और टाइप II क्वार्टरों के आवंटन का 5 प्रतिशत आरक्षण, दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में समय समय पर हुई रिक्तियों से शुमार होगा न कि कुल क्वार्टरों के अब तक हुए आवंटनों का 5 प्रतिशत । इसके अतिरिक्त, वे कर्मचारी जो वरिष्ठ हैं और इन टाइपों में किसी भी टाइप के आबंटन के पात्र हो गये हैं, उन्हें सामान्य पूल कोटे में से ऐसे आवंटन कर दिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल के टाइप I और टाइप II यूनिटों का नया निर्माण चालू है तथा आवंटन के लिये 1970-71

के वर्ष के दौरान उनके उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्तमान वास में से भी इन टाइपों में रिक्तियां होती रहती हैं।

PRODUCTION AND REFINING OF CRUDE OIL

4902. SHRI K.N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude being produced in India and the total quantity of crude now being distilled monthly in Refineries in India; and

(b) the quantity of petrol, oil and other materials got by distillation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The present monthly average production of Crude oil and Crude Throughput in the Refineries is 555 and 1453 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) The average monthly production of petroleum products is 1338 thousand tonnes.

PRODUCTION OF VITAMIN

4903. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Vitamin 'C' produced in the country; and

(b) the names and addresses of the producers of this product and the quantity produced by each of them annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (c). M/s. Sarabhai M.Chemicals Ltd., Baroda formerly known as M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd. are at present the only producers of Vitamin C in the country. Their production during the last few years has been as follows:-----

1966	132·01 tonnes
1967	75·40 ,,
1968	28·17 ,,
1969 (January-October)	123·50 ,,

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालयों में भेदभाव बरता जाना

4904. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे औषधालयों में अधिक वेतन भोगी व्यक्तियों का इलाज किया जाता है और वे व्यक्ति लाइन की उपेक्षा करके डाक्टर को मिल सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चाणक्यपुरी और उच्च अधिकारियों की अन्य बस्तियों के औषधालयों में प्रति व्यक्ति होने वाला व्यय निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की बस्तियों जैसे सरोजनी नगर, औषधालयों में होने वाले प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से अधिक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेद भाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार चिकित्सा पर प्रति व्यक्ति आधार पर व्यय करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में रोग को देखते हुए उपचार किया जाता है और इस मामले में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। आपाती रोगियों को छोड़कर शेष मामलों में पंक्ति में खड़ा होना पड़ता है तथापि 1200 रुपये और इससे अधिक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी अस्पतालों में परामर्श के लिए विशेषज्ञों से सीधे ही समय ले सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जिन क्षेत्रों में संसद सदस्य और अधिक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं वहां के औषधालयों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक खर्च होने का कारण यह

है कि वहां क्लिनिकी किस्म के रोगियों का उपचार किया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रत्येक रोगी की नैदानिक आवश्यकता के अनुसार उसकी चिकित्सा व्यवस्था की जाती है । प्रति रोगी खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इससे कठिनाई उत्पन्न होगी ।

महात्मा गांधी के हत्या स्थल पर उनका स्मारक

4905. **श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी के हत्या स्थल पर उनके प्रस्तावित स्मारक के संबंध में कोई निर्णय किया है जिससे उक्त स्मारक राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं का प्रतीक, तथा एकता और समानता का ऐसा मंदिर बन सके, जहां से कि देश को नई प्रेरणा मिल सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने किसी वास्तुशिल्पी से समूचे क्षेत्र के संबंध में एक ऐसा नक्शा तैयार करने को कहने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) अभी तक ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है और न सुझाये गये स्मारक का विवरण ही बनाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) मामला अभी तक बिड़लाओं के साथ विचार-विमर्शाधीन है ।

नवम्बर, 1969 में सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में रोगियों का भरती होना

4906. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में 1 नवम्बर से 29 नवम्बर, 1969 तक शल्य क्रिया के लिये कितने रोगी आए थे;

(ख) उन में से कितने रोगियों को दी गई तिथि को भरती किया गया था और कितनों को तिथियां दी गई थीं ;

(ग) जिन रोगियों को नियत तिथि में भरती किया गया था उन में से कितनों के पास डाक्टरों की सिफारिशें थीं ;

(घ) 1 नवम्बर, से 29 नवम्बर 1969 तक एक ही रोग की शल्य क्रिया के लिये जो रोगी भरती किए गये थे, उन को किस किस तिथि को अस्पताल से छुट्टी दी गई थी; और

(ङ) क्या रोगियों को छुट्टी देने में भी भेद भाव वरता जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ): सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न शल्य क्रिया विभागों में रोगियों को केवल डाक्टरों की सिफारिश के आधार पर ही नहीं अपितु उनकी रोगावस्था के आधार पर दाखिल किया जाता है । जिस प्रकार की सूचना मांगी गई है, वह अस्पताल के रिकार्डों में नहीं रखी जाती । फिर भी इलाज किए गये वहिरंग रोगियों की संख्या दाखिल किये गये रोगियों की संख्या और नवम्बर 1969 में किए गये आपरेशनों (बड़े और छोटे) की संख्या का एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है । [**ग्रन्थालय में**

रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—2466/69]

(ङ) जी नहीं । रोगियों को उनकी शारीरिक दशा के आधार पर छुट्टी दी जाती है ।

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS IN WILLINGDON HOSPITAL

4907. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the patients suffering from chronic diseases are not admitted into the Willingdon Hospital and the rich, the Members of Parliament and other officials are given preference over the poor; and

(b) whether Government propose to make some provisions for similar medical treatment for the rich and the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) In the matter of admission no distinction is made between the rich and the poor and priority is given to acute and serious cases over some types of chronic patients. Members of Parliament and officials are admitted to the Nursing Home according to their entitlement when hospitalisation is necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में रोगियों के प्रति डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों का व्यवहार

4908. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 28 नवम्बर, 1969 के "वीर अर्जुन" में पृष्ठ 4 पर प्रकाशित हुए सम्पादक के नाम श्री रामजी दास कलयापा के पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सफदरजंग अस्पताल के डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों का रोगियों तथा उनसे मिलने आने वाले अधिकृत व्यक्तियों के प्रति व्यवहार की जांच करवाने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह देखने के लिये आकस्मिक जांच करने का भी है कि क्या डाक्टर सरकार द्वारा रोगियों को दिए जाने वाले खाद्य, फलों, औषधियों आदि की चोरी तो नहीं करते, क्या ये वस्तुएं रोगियों को निर्धारित मात्रा में दी जाती है और क्या डाक्टर ऐसे रोगियों को अधिक तथा अच्छी वस्तुएं देते हैं जो उनसे परिचित होते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस पत्र में सफदरजंग अस्पताल के कार्य की आम आलोचना की है तथा कुछ विशेष आरोप हैं । इस पत्र की जांच की गई है और इसमें कोई सार नहीं पाया गया । यहां पर पलंगों के लिए तथा बहिरंग रोगी विभाग में बड़ी भीड़ रहती है । फिर भी अस्पताल में रोगियों को अधिक से अधिक सन्तुष्टि देने के प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं और कोई विशेष शिकायत होती है तो उस पर ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

(ग) चिकित्सा अधीक्षक द्वारा आकस्मिक जांच की जाती है ।

NEW BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS OPENED IN ORISSA

4909. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Nationalised Banks which have opened their branch offices in Orissa after the nationalisation;

(b) the places where they have opened the branches and how many;

(c) whether branches are going to be opened in Daspalla, Banpur and Ranpur in the district of Puri in Orissa; and

(d) the total number of new branches that the nationalised banks have decided to open in Orissa by March, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :(a) and (b): The names of nationalised banks and places where they have opened offices in Orissa State after nationalisation are indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT—2467/69].

(c) There is no proposal at present by any of the nationalised banks to open any branch at Daspalla, Banpur and Ranpur in the District of Puri in Orissa State.

(d) Four of the nationalised banks have decided to open 9 offices in Orissa State by March 1970 and licences have already been issued by the Reserve Bank for the purpose.

IMPORT OF ACIDS

4910. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Maleic Anbydride, Adipic Acid and Algenic Acid or Alginate imported during 1966 to 1968, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the importers and the countries form which they were imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : A statement is placed on the Table showing the quantity of imports year-wise, and names of countries from which imported, during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—2468/69] Statistics are compiled country-wise, and not for individual importers.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AT FERTILISER PLANT, TROMBAY (BOMBAY)

4911: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers produced by the Fertilizer Plant, Trombay (Bombay); and

(b) how the production prices of the fertilizers produced there compare with the prices of other fertilizers factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) The year-wise production of various fertilizers produced at Trombay since the plant started production in November, 1965 is given below:—

	Nov. '65 to March '66	1966-67	1967-69	1968-69
Urea	8064	53188	57437	68508
Nitrophosphate	16392	70613	22355	—
Suphala				
20:2:0	—	—	70652	94133
18:18:9	—	—	—	7655
15:15:15	—	—	—	6600

(b) Nitrophosphate and Suphala are produced only at Trombay and the question of comparing their prices with products of other factories, therefore, does not arise. As regards Urea, besides Trombay the public sector factories at Sindri, Gorakhpur and Namrup produce it. The factories at Gorakhpur and Namrup started commercial production only from January, 1969 and therefore, the Trombay cost figures are not comparable to those of the Namrup and Corakhpur factories. Compared to Sindri, the cost of production of Urea at Trombay is about 23% higher.

Cost of production of fertilizers produced by private sector factories is not available with Government.

Employment of Executives in Undertakings

4912. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a virtual ban has been placed on the employment of senior-executives of public sector firm by private sector firm with which they have dealings; and

(b) whether Government have decided that no contract will be placed with the private firms which employ senior public sector executives for a period of two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have decided that if a top executive (and not only the Chief Executive) of a Public Enterprise on his retirement joins a private firm, no contract should be placed with that firm, without the approval of the Board of Directors of the concerned enterprise, for a period of two years following the retirement of that officer.

Investment by Government in Public Sector Undertakings and the Share of Punjab

4913. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVEGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Central Government in Public Sector Undertakings during the first three Plan periods;

(b) the share of Punjab state during the first three Plan periods in the above;

(c) the proposed investment by the Central Government on new industrial projects during the Fourth Plan period and for what projects;

(d) which of the above projects are proposed to be established in Punjab; and

(e) which are the New industrial projects to be set up during the Fourth Plan whose locations have not been decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). During the first three Plan periods fixed investment of Rs. 1883·7 crores was made in Central industrial projects in different States and Union Territories. Of this, an investment of Rs. 32·2 crores was made in Punjab.

(c) to (e). The details of the outlay by Central Government on new industrial schemes, whose location has already been decided, as given in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) are shown in Statement I., laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2469/69]. None of these schemes is located in Punjab. Details of the outlay of the new industrial schemes which are to be financed by the Central Government during the Fourth Plan Period, whose location has not yet been decided, are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2469/69]

Government Employees Practising Astrology.

4914. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) who are known to be practising astrology;

(b) how many of them are required to handle secret work in the office; and

(c) what check is exercised by Government to ensure that official secrets are not leaked out by these Government servants in the form of astrological predictions and advice to their clients of astrology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No employee has been known to be practising astrology.

(b) and (c). do not arise.

राजस्व तथा बीमा विभाग में अनुवादकों के पद

4915. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्व और बीमा विभाग में अनुवादकों के पदों के लिए जनवरी, 1968 में परीक्षा हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस परीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों का उक्त पदों के लिए चयन किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या अनुवादकों के पदों के लिए सभी नियुक्तियां उन्हीं व्यक्तियों में से की गई थीं जिन का उस परीक्षा के आधार पर चयन किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या उन पदों पर नियुक्तियों के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) राजस्व तथा बीमा विभाग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर भरती के लिये एक परीक्षा जनवरी, 1968 में हुई थी। उसी सम्बन्ध में एक अनुपूरक परीक्षा अप्रैल, 1968 में हुई थी ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त दो परीक्षाओं के आधार पर सात व्यक्तियों को उक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये चुना गया था ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) अनुवादकों में से एक की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ङ) शिकायत इस आशय की थी कि उक्त अधिकारी की अनुवादक के रूप में नियुक्ति भरती नियमों के अनुसार नहीं हुई थी । जांच से जाहिर हुआ है कि नियुक्ति नियमों के अनुसार ही थी ।

MATERIALS PURCHASED FOR THE KOSI CANAL PROJECT

4916. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Bihar State Anti-corruption Department the materials purchased for the Kosi Canal Project were paid exorbitant rates though they were found to be of substanndard quality by experts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no follow-up action has been taken so far though the report of the Anti-corruption Department was submitted sometime in August, 1969;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the details of the alleged misappropriation and reasons for not taking action against the offenders; and

(d) whether necessary actions have since been initiated and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DELAY IN CLEARANCE OF COPIES OF PEARSON COMMISSION REPORT BY CUSTOMS

4917. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that copies of the Pearson Commission Report which the World Bank had sent as a background paper for free distribution to delegates participating in the World Conference of the Society for International Development (SID) were not received by them even on the last day of the Conference because the books were detained by the Customs at the Delhi Air-

port where they had arrived on the second day of the Conference; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in clearing the books and the steps taken to reduce such delays in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) and (b). A consignment of books consigned by the World Bank, containing copies of Pearson Commission Report addressed to one Mr. R. Chakravarthy, C/o Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, was received at Palam Airport on 20-10-1969. The Bill of Entry for clearance of the consignment was filed on behalf of the importer on 15-11-1969, while the conference had already started on 14-11-1969. The c.i.f. value of the goods was Rs. 12,734 and since there was no general exemption for such goods from the provisions of Import Trade Control Act and Order, the importer's representative was informed on the 15th November, 1969, *i.e.*, the same day on which the Bill of Entry was filed, that a Customs Clearance Permit issued by Import Trade Control authorities should be produced. On the 18th November, 1969, which was the last day of the conference, the importer's representative approached Chief Controller of Imports and Exports who discussed the matter with the concerned Member of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and telephonic instructions were then issued on the 18th forenoon allowing release, after waiving the requirement of Customs Clearance Permit in view of the urgency of the matter. The consignment was released on the 18th November, 1969. There was thus no delay on the part of the Customs Authorities in clearing the consignment.

प्रधान मंत्री के नई दिल्ली में सरकारी निवास स्थान का मूल्यांकन

4918. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2170 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 में 1 अप्रैल को और 31 अगस्त, 1969 को सरकारी कागजों में दिखाए गये प्रधान मंत्री के सरकारी निवास-स्थान अर्थात् 1 सफदरजंग रोड का मूल्यांकन कितना-कितना था ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : 1 अप्रैल, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 तथा 31 अगस्त, 1969 को सरकारी अभिलेखों के अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री के निवास-स्थान का मूल्य विवरण में दिया गया है, जिसे आवश्यक व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणियों के साथ सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

तारीख	भूमि तथा भवन का पुस्तांकित मूल्य जिसमें वाटर-सप्लाई सेनिटरी तथा इलेक्ट्रीकल इन्सटालेशन सम्मिलित है
	रुपए
1-4-66	67,945
1-4-67	89,938
1-4-68	91,543
1-4-69	1,35,301
31-8-69 . .	1,43,872

व्याख्यात्मिक टिप्पणियां

1. 1-4-68 और 1-4-69 के आंकड़ों में 43,758 रुपये की रकम के अन्तर में से 19,500 रुपये की राशि को अतिरिक्त कार्यालयवास तथा सम्बन्धित सुविधाओं पर

खर्च किया गया, जिसे सचिवालय-कार्यालय को उपलब्ध किया गया, और जिसे सरकारी कार्य की सुविधा के लिए, सरकारी निवास-स्थान पर बनाए रखना होता है ।

शेष ख़र्चा एक अतिरिक्त सोने के कमरा तथा संलग्न बाथ-रूम की व्यवस्था के बारे में है ।

आरम्भ में प्रधान मंत्री के पास उनके तथा परिवार के प्रयोग के लिए केवल दो बैड-रूम उपलब्ध थे । परिवार की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए तीसरे बैड-रूम की व्यवस्था आवश्यक समझी गई ।

2. 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 1 अप्रैल, 1967 तक की रकम में हुई वृद्धि में से लगभग आधी रकम (अर्थात् 11,600 रुपये के लगभग या तो आवश्यक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित थी, अथवा सरकारी निवास-स्थान पर बनाए गए सचिवालय कार्यालय की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए थी ।

3. 1 अप्रैल, 1969 तथा 31 अगस्त, 1969 की रकमों के बीच हुई 8,500 रुपये की वृद्धि में से प्रधान मंत्री तथा उनके परिवार के प्रयोग के लिए रिहायशी खण्ड से सम्बन्धित केवल 387.95 रुपये की राशि है । बाकी रकम की लगभग सारी राशि, सचिवालय-खण्ड, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं तथा आने जाने वाले लोगों आदि के लिए स्वागत कक्ष से सम्बन्धित थी ।

संसद् सदस्यों को जीवन बीमा निगम के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की प्रतियां देना

4919. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2179 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के पश्चात् इन प्रतिवेदनों की मुद्रित प्रतियां संसद् सदस्यों को दे दी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967, 1968 और 1969 में विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनों की प्रतियां किन-किन तिथियों को भेजी गई थीं और उन प्रतिवेदनों के शीर्षक क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). कानून में इस प्रकार का उपबन्ध नहीं है कि :

(i) विभिन्न वर्षों के लिए भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्य और लेखे जोखे की रिपोर्ट, तथा

(ii) भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट को

जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956, की धारा 29 के अनुसार सदन पटल पर रखने के बाद उनकी प्रतियाँ सदस्यों को अलग अलग दी जानी चाहिये । फिर भी इन रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां सदन-पटल पर रखने के बाद, अतिरिक्त प्रतियां, सदस्यों के संदर्भ की सुविधा के लिए, संसद् ग्रंथागार को भी दी जाती हैं ।

SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PIG IRON PLANTS AT KATNI AND OTHER PLACES

4920. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any scheme for setting up of pig-iron plants at Katni and other places in Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the capacity to be installed at each place and their financial layout; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) There are no schemes at present under consideration for the establishment of pig iron plants at Katni or any other place in Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ARREST OF FOREIGNERS IN DELHI IN POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND GOODS

4921. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners arrested in Delhi during the current year on the charge of being in possession of 'Charas' and other contraband;

(b) the number of cases pending ; and

(c) the approximate value of the articles confiscated from these foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 23 foreigners have been arrested in Delhi on the charge of being in possession of charas and other contraband.

(b) Four cases involving goods valued at Rs. 17,540/- are still under investigation.

(c) Goods worth Rs. 2,79,458/- have been confiscated.

ASSESSMENT OF HOUSE TAX ON PROPERTIES UNDER JURISDICTION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

4922. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of rented properties, the rent actually fetched by the Landlord is made the basis of assessment according to the procedure for assessing house Tax on properties under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which this procedure has not been adopted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Zone-wise) ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi does not agree to the rent of houses fixed by the Union Department of Rehabilitation for the purposes of assessment of house Tax; and

(d) if so, the number of cases in which rents fixed by the Department of Rehabilitation has not been accepted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (Zone-wise).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

BEGUM OF RAMPUR'S JEWELLERY FOUND WITH A BOMBAY FIRM

4923. SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any jewellery seized on raid carried out in a jeweller's firm at Bombay and claimed by the jeweller as belonging to the present Begum of Rampur (Aftab Jamani Begum) has been admitted by the said Begum of Rampur as belonging to her ;

(b) if so, whether necessary action has been taken by the Wealth Tax authorities; and

(c) the valuation of the said items of the jewellery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

WITHDRAWAL OF BATCHES OF STREPTOMYCIN SULPHATE FROM MARKET

4924. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two batches of streptomycin sulphate manufactured by HAL, Pimpri have been withdrawn from market following a directive from the Additional Medical Officer of the Employees State Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the batches of streptomycin sulphate which were withdrawn from the market have been scrutinized by competent authorities ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). No. However, on a complaint received from an E.S.I.S. Doctor that one Vial each from two Streptomycin Sulphate batches manufactured by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., did not go into solution fully, the Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay examined the reference Vials of these batches kept in the H.A.L. Factory. These reference Vials went into solution and showed no abnormality.

The Maharashtra Drugs Control Administration have since drawn further samples of these batches from the market and pending examination thereof, that Administration desired that the use of Vial from these two batches be held up, which has been done.

Meanwhile the tests carried out by HAL on the reference Vials have conformed to all pharmacopoeial requirements. Test on sterility is, however, in progress. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of report from the Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay, and on the basis of the results on the test on sterility being carried out by Hindustan Antibioltics Limited.

Provision of Outlay for Narmada River Valley Project during Fourth Plan

4925. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the amount of Rs. 10 crores only has been provided as the outlay during the Fourth Plan for the Narmada River Valley Project even though the carry over into Fourth Plan of the estimated cost is Rs. 105·10 crores; and

(b) when is it expected to commence the work of the Project and when is it expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A provision of Rs. 10 crores was indicated for the Narmada project of Gujarat by the Planning Commission in the draft fourth Plan keeping in view the requirements of other irrigation projects in hand in the State and also the fact that decisions on the scope and size of the project could not be taken pending inter-State understanding.

(b) The Narmada Water Dispute has been refereed for adjudication to a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act 1956, and the implementation of the project has to await the Tribunal's award.

Rate of Annual Growth of Demand for Power in India

4926. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the rate of annual growth of demand for Power in India on the basis of last three Plan periods actuals and what is the expected realistic annual growth of demand during the next few years after considering availability of fund for power schemes, industrial and agricultural development schemes on the basis of the fund earmarked for it, requirement of general public for improving the standard of living with the aid of electricity etc. and how the same compared with the recent assessment made by various power supply agencies in the Eastern Region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

The actual rate of growth of demand for power in the country has been as follows :—

During Ist Plan — 8·75% per annum
During 2nd Plan — 13·15% ,,
During 3rd Plan — 10·40% ,,
During 1966-67—
1968-69 — 15·00% ,,

The Working Group on Power after taking into account the targets envisaged in the industrial, agricultural and other Sectors under the Fourth Plan assessed a demand of 18·5 million kW by 1973-74. This corresponds to an average annual growth rate of demand by 13·5% during the Fourth Plan period.

The demands for power and the rates of growth in the Eastern Region as assessed by the Working Group on Power and as visualised by the various power supply agencies in the Eastern Region are given below : —

State/power supply agency.	As assessed by Working Group		As visualised by the power supply agencies in the Eastern Region	
	Estimated peak demand by 1973-74	Annual growth rate %	Estimated peak demand by 1973-74	Annual growth rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bihar	777	14·0	952	18·9
West Bengal	1,288	7·4	1,288	7·4
Orissa	504	16·3	540	17·8
D.V.C.	918	20·0	979	21·7
	3,487	12.9	3,759	14·5

Construction of Pipe Line from Assam to Delhi for Distributing Liquid Ammonia

4927. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the construction of a pipe-line from Assam to Delhi for the distribution of liquid ammonia ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Electricity to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Renukoot

4928. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Electricity Board is supplying electricity to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Renukoot, at the rate of 4 paise per unit, while the other electricity boards in different States are supplying electricity to different aluminium plants at the rate of 2 paise per unit or less ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh State

Electricity Board is supplying 55 MW of power at 132 kV to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Renukoot, at present, at the rate of 1·997717 paise per unit.

FUNCTION OF REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

4929. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Regional Electricity Boards when those were constituted a few years back and whether there has been any need for change in the same due to radical change in circumstances ;

(b) whether the Regional Electricity Boards' have any executive power to carry out the function and if not, how important functions could be effectively dischagred with advisory capacity ;

(c) whether the Eastern Regional Electricity Board is now functioning and whether it is a fact that in view of complex problem to be handled by the Board an important committee appointed by the Central Government had recommended strengthening Eastern Regional Electricity Board and if so, the present position thereof ;

(d) whether there was any proposal for rotation of the headquarters of the Eastern Regional Electricity Board and if so, the reasons for the same and whether the proposal is being acted upon ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not implementing the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (e). The functions of the Regional Electricity Board are as follows :

(1) Reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the Region.

(2) Planning and ensuring integrated operation of the systems in the Region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the Region as a whole.

(3) Preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the Region.

(4) Determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems.

(5) Determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States over and above the requirements of each State.

(6) Suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchanges of power within the region.

(7) Consideration of any other relevant matter for appropriate action thereon.

Among the guidelines approved by the National Development Council for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, are the introduction of the integrated operation of Regional Power Systems and entrusting Regional Electricity Boards which are at present only Advisory Bodies with authority for operating Regional Grid Systems and the co-ordination of inter-State transmission and distribution of electricity.

A Committee appointed by the Central Government to examine the generation, transmission and distribution aspects of the West Bengal, Bihar and Damodar Valley Corporation Power Systems had, *inter alia*, recommended the strengthening of the Eastern Regional Electricity Board in order to achieve the integrated operation of the Power Systems in the Region. This recommendation is under examination in the context of strengthening the Eastern Regional Electricity Board and other Regional Electricity Boards for taking up the functions envisaged in the guidelines approved by the National Development Council for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Eastern Regional Electricity Board is functioning at present with its headquarters at Patna. The Board which consists of representatives from the State Governments concerned, considered the proposal for rotation of its headquarters and recommended that the headquarters should be fixed at the same place where the Regional Load Despatching

and Control Station would be located. The location of the Regional Load Despatching and Control Station has not yet been decided.

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM FILM COMPANIES

4930. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax realised from Nasir Hussain Films (P) Ltd., Bombay, Manoranjan Pictures Corporation (P) Ltd., Delhi and Jagat Novel Exhibitors (P) Ltd., Delhi, during the current year as also during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of taxes other than Income-tax *e.g.*, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax, Excise Duty, realised from the said film companies during the same period ; and

(c) the amount of taxes outstanding against them at present and the amount of taxes about which objections have been raised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) . Since the assessment year 1960-61, no wealth tax is payable by companies. As regards Customs duty, information is not maintained according to individual importers and exporters. The information regarding Income-tax, Gift-tax and Central Excise duty is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM THEATRE OWNERS IN NEW DELHI AND BOMBAY

4931. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax realised from New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd., New Delhi and Navketan International Films (P) Ltd., Bombay during the current year as also during the previous year ;

(b) the total amount of taxes other than Income Tax *e.g.*, wealth tax, gift tax, excise duty, realised from the said film companies during the same period ; and

(c) the amount of taxes outstanding against them at present and the amount of taxes about which objections have been raised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The amounts of income-tax realised from, M/s. New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd., New Delhi during the current and the last financial years are Rs. 27,904 and Rs. 1,14,600 respectively. No amount of income-tax has been realised from M/s. Navketan International Films (P) Ltd., Bombay during these two years.

(b) and (c). Since the assessment year 1960-61, no wealth-tax is payable by companies. As far as customs duty is concerned, information is not maintained according to individual importers or exporters.

No amount has been realised from M/s. New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. Navketan International Films (P) Ltd., Bombay as gift tax or central excise duty, nor is any amount of these taxes outstanding against these companies.

No amount of income-tax is outstanding against these companies. The companies have not raised any objections in respect of income-tax payable.

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM PLAY-BACK SINGERS

4932. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of income tax realised from Kumari Lata Mangeshkar, (Play-back Singer), Shrimati Asha Bhonsle, Sarvashri Mohd. Rafi, Mukesh, Manna Dey, Shankar and Jai Kishen and Laxmi Kant Pyare Lal during the current year and also during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount of taxes other than Income-tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax and other taxes realised from the said film people during the same period ; and

(c) the amount of taxes outstanding against them at present and the amount of taxes about which objections have been raised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The required information is given as under :—

Name	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Lata Mangeshkar	44,000	50,000	1,22,718	80,000
Asha Bhonsle .	27,106	43,658	52,500	25,366
Mohd. Rafi	26,488	28,439	81,637	739
Mukesh .	23,035	3,000	9,291	—
Manna Dey	6,286	8,587	16,890	—
Shankar .	1,01,390	57,580	94,559	—
Jai Kishen	1,03,174	6,000	1,04,463	5,518
Laxmikant	12,284	5,000	20,775	—
Pyarelal . .	5,865	5,000	17,396	—

(b) Only Asha Bhonsle and Mohd. Rafi have paid Wealth-tax as given below :

Asha Bhonsle	..	Rs. 1,230 in 1967-68
		Rs. 800 in 1966-67
Mohd. Rafi	..	Rs. 568 in 1966-67
		Rs. 515 in 1967-68

The remaining persons have not paid any other direct taxes during the above mentioned years.

(c) The required information is given below :

Name	Amount outstanding
	Rs.
Lata Mangeshkar	35,802·88
Asha Bhonsle .	28,913·00 1,354·61 (Wealth tax)
Mohd. Rafi .	45·00 (Wealth tax)
Mukesh .	8,117·76 76·00 (Wealth tax)
Manna Dey	1,849·00
Shankar .	Nil
Jaikishan	5,531·00
Pyarelal Sharma .	40,862·00
K. Laxmikant .	Nil

None of the above film people has raised any objections against the taxes outstanding against them except in the case of Lata Mangeshkar where the outstanding demand is being disputed in appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES EMPLOYEES IN NATIONALISED BANKS

4933. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any executive orders had been issued for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the nationalised banks ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof and to what extent these orders have been complied with in each bank ;

(c) if not, whether Government proposed to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these banks ; and

(d) the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in these banks as on the 31st July, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) : The rules laid down

by Government regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, as are being observed in the State Bank of India in respect of direct recruitment to the clerical and subordinate cadre, are expected to be made applicable in the case of nationalised banks as early as possible.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

ALLOTMENT OF MIDDLE INCOME GROUP QUARTERS AT KANKERBAG, PATNA

4934. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that middle income group quarters at Kankerbag, Patna (Bihar) have been allotted to needy persons and other individuals under the rules framed in this behalf by the Housing Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in violation of the rules some quarters have been allotted to family members of the high officials in the Bihar Government who owned houses in Patna ; and

(c) whether some quarters have been sub-let ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Bihar. It will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

मेरठ जिले के कृषकों को कृषि योजनाओं के लिये ऋण

4935. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा प्रायोजित कृषि योजनाओं के लिये ट्रैक्टर खरीदने तथा नल कूप लगाने के हेतु बैंक तथा समितियां ऋण देती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गंगा खादर योजना, हस्तिनापुर मवाना (मेरठ) उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत आने वाले विस्थापितों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा भूमिविहीन व्यक्तियों को बैंकों तथा समितियों से उक्त ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि भूमि पर्याप्त उपजाऊ हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना के लिये शीघ्र ही ऋण संबंधी सुविधाएं देने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई आदेश देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) वाणिज्यिक बैंक और केन्द्रीय तथा प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंक नलकूप लगाने और ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए किसानों को ऋण देते हैं। कृषि विकास योजनाएं सामान्यत: बैंकों और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा सयुक्त रूप से तैयार की जाती हैं।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा की मेज़ पर रख दी जायेगी।

HIGHER POSTS IN REFINERY AND MARKETING DIVISION OF I. O. C.

4936. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts with basic pay of Rs. 750/- and over in the Refinery and Marketing Divisions of the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) how many of these are held by persons who have had previous experience with private oil companies before they joined the I.O.C.; and

(c) how their present pay with I.O.C. compares with equivalent posts in private oil companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) 685. (b) 289 ; and

(c) Pay scales in the I.O.C. for equivalent posts are comparatively lower.

EXPENDITURE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND TOWNSHIPS BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

4937. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on residential buildings and townships at the various Public Sector Undertakings ;

(b) the annual return from the investment and the annual expenditure on maintenance ; and

(c) in how many projects the actual expenditure on the items has exceeded the original project estimates and by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). As stated in the annual report on the working of the Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government 1967-68, the latest year for which the complete audited accounts of all the enterprises are available, the total expenditure on townships till 31st March 1968 was Rs. 220 crores. For the same year the recurring expenditure incurred on the maintenance and administration of townships was Rs. 23·07 crores while the rent receipts amounted to Rs. 5·69 crores.

(c) Comparison of the actual expenditure with the original estimate will not be appropriate in all cases since the latter are revised some times, taking into account such developments as difference in social conditions from the ones originally assumed, changed requirements in respect of road, drainage, public buildings, etc., additional requirements of housing and so on after the sanctioning of the original estimates. However, in order to ensure that the expenditure on townships is kept to the minimum, Government have laid down certain guidelines for adoption. All proposals for construction of new residential quarters are also scrutinised in detail.

RELUCTANCE SHOWN BY PRIVATE SECTOR IN SETTING-UP CHEMICAL FERTILIZER FACTORIES.

4938. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties with details of location, capacity, date of issue of licence/letter of intent etc. who have not been able to set up chemicals fertilizer factories or go into production ;

(b) the shortfall in estimated production due to such non-implementation ;

(c) the reasons given by the parties ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that private sector is now reluctant to set up fertilizer factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). A statement giving the names etc. of parties in the private sector to whom Licences/Letters of Intent were issued for setting up fertilizer project since January 1966 and who have not been able to implement their schemes so far. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2470/69].

(b) The question is not clear. Assuming, however, that it relates to 1968-69, it is stated that the estimated production for the year 1968-69 was 550,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen and the actual production was 545,155 tonnes in terms of nitrogen.

The shortfall was not due to non-implementation of the schemes given in (a) above but due to lower production in the existing units.

(d) No.

HIGH PRICE OF WAX AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

4939. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of the share/interest of foreign oil companies in Indian Oil Ltd. ;

(b) whether Indian Oil Ltd., sell petroleum products through their agents ;

(c) if so, whether the price of wax sold by Indian Oil is around Rs. 1,000/- per ton ;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from the Market that petroleum products (other than petrol) are being sold at exorbitant prices ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a). Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. is a wholly Government owned Enterprise.

(b) Yes, both through the agents as well as directly.

(c) Presumably the question refers to Paraffin wax. This product is not marketed by I.O.C.

(d) and (e). No such general complaint covering all petroleum products (other than petrol) has been received. With regard to Paraffin Wax, a complaint was received from Delhi Wax Candle Manufacturers Association (Regd.), Delhi, about the high price of paraffin wax charged by M/s. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited. Under the present pricing arrangement, the selling price of wax is not determined by Government. However, M/s. Burmah Shell agreed to reduce the price of Wax supplied to Delhi by about Rs. 63/- per tonne.

OFFICIALS WHO WENT ABROAD

4940. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government officials who went abroad during the current calendar year ;

(b) their names and designations ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange ; and

(d) the purpose of their visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) : The information for the period from January 1969 to November, 1969 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2471/69].

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO INDIAN ACTORS AND ACTRESSES FOR SHOOTING FILMS OUTSIDE INDIA

4941. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange given to the Indian Actors and Actresses for shooting films outside India during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the names of actors/actresses and the amount of foreign exchange given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving details of foreign exchange approvals given to film producers for location shooting abroad [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2472/69]. Releases are not being made in favour of individual actors or actresses included in the team taken abroad. From out of the foreign exchange allotment, the film producers meet the local expenses of the members of the team. At times, under agreement with foreign parties, local expenses are also met by collaborators.

ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION TO OFFICE OF PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES AND THEIR STAFF IN DELHI

4942. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND

WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inspector General of Forest Department of Agriculture has been allowed to retain the Headquarters of the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources in Delhi till the end of March, 1974 ;

(b) if so, what office and residential accommodation has been provided by Government to the Headquarters of the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources and the Staff employed in the Headquarter of the same Government organisation ; and

(c) whether Government propose to oust from Government houses the permanent Government employees who are already enjoying regular residential accommodation provided by the Estate Department just because such permanent Government employees have been sent by their parent Department on deputation to the Headquarters of the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources having its office in Delhi, at least up to March 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a). Yes, Sir, the location of the office in Delhi was approved on the condition that no office or residential accommodation would be provided to the Project Office or its staff from the general pool at Delhi.

(b) No office accommodation has been provided to that office from the general pool. They have hired private accommodation for their office requirements under their own arrangements. However, as a special case 4 Government employees who went on deputation to the above office have been allowed to retain the general pool residential accommodation in their occupation till 31st December, 1969 on payment of normal rent.

(c) The question is under consideration.

गांधी सिक्कों के लिये विशेष प्रकार के फोल्डरों का अधिक मूल्य

4943. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेष प्रकार के फोल्डरों जिनमें बिक्री के लिये गांधी सिक्के रखे गये थे, बनवाने के लिये टेंडर मांगे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या न्यूनतम राशि का टेंडर स्वीकृत किया गया था अथवा फोल्डर बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर बनवाए गये थे ;

(ग) उसका कितना मूल्य दिया गया तथा ग्राहकों से कितना मूल्य लिया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इन फोल्डरों का मूल्य अधिक है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) . चूंकि शुरू में महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी स्मारक सिक्कों के अपरिचालित सेटों की तत्काल आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए बम्बई के टकसाल अध्यक्ष (मिंट मास्टर) ने प्लास्टिक के फोल्डर खरीदने के लिए शुरू में हाजिर दरें (स्पोट कोटेशन) मांगी थीं और उनमें से न्यूनतम दर स्वीकार कर ली थी । उसके बाद, उन्होंने नियमित दरें मांगी और नमूने की स्वीकृति तथा माल की आवश्यकता के आधार पर न्यूनतम दर मंजूर कर ली ।

(ग) बम्बई टकसाल द्वारा अब तक दिये गये आर्डरों के आधार पर प्लास्टिक फोल्डर की औसत लागत लगभग 1.48 रुपया बैठती है । ये फोल्डर, 10 रुपये, एक रुपये, 50 पैसे और 20 पैसे के गांधी जन्म शताब्दी स्मारक सिक्कों के सेटों का एक भाग है और ग्राहकों से इनकी अलग से कोई कीमत वसूल नहीं की जाती ।

(घ) सरकार के पास फोल्डर की कीमत अधिक होने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है किन्तु अपरिचालित सिक्कों के सेटों की कीमत 20 रुपया प्रति सेट रखने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें अवश्य मिली हैं। यह एक

मान्य मुद्राशास्त्रीय परिपाटी है कि टकसालों से सीधे जारी किये जाने वाले "अपरिचालित सिक्के" (परिचालित सिक्कों के विपरीत जो निगम बैंक की मार्फत अंकित मूल्य पर जारी किये जाते हैं) उन व्यक्तियों को, जो इन्हें खरीदना चाहते हैं, अंकित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे जाते हैं ।

Medical Facilities to Labourers working in Rajasthan Canal Area

4944. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present draught conditions in Rajasthan have brought into prominence the problem of the health of the thousands of the labourers, their family members and children working in the Rajasthan Canal Area and on other sites, who being exposed to the rigour of winter due to the lack of proper shelters frequently catch cold and suffer many other diseases; and

(b) what help, if any, Central Government have given to them or intend to give them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). It is for the State Government to provide the requisite facilities in this case. The Government of India has received no request for help in this matter from the State Government.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Enterprises with Kuwait Collaboration

4945. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government in regard to entering into collaboration agreement with Kuwait for starting petro-chemical enterprises in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No. The only proposal under consideration relates to the establishment of a fertiliser factory on the basis of ammonia to be imported from Kuwait.

कांगड़ा घाटी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में सदाथा जल संभरण

4946. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा घाटी में सदाथा जल संभरण परियोजना का निर्माण किया है, यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय हुई तथा इसके लिए विदेशों से कितनी धन राशि की सहायता मिली ;

(ख) इस परियोजना में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या क्या है और उनके वेतन मानों, भत्तों आदि का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पम्पों पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्य पम्पों से पानी खोलने के लिये 10 से 15 मील तक पैदल जाना पड़ता है और उन्हें इस कार्य के लिये कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां । सदाथा जल सप्लाई 16.33 लाख रुपये के व्यय पर बनाई गई 14.86 लाख रुपये की सहायता विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) परियोजना पर लगाया गया स्टाफ निम्नलिखित है :—

		वेतन मान रु०	महंगाई वेतन रु०	महंगाई भत्ता रु०
पम्प ड्राइवर	1	90—3—120	40	71
सहायक पम्प ड्राइवर	1	42—½—52	30	71
फिट्टर	3	88—3—118	40	71
फिट्टर कुली	2	30—½—35	30	71
माली . . .	1	30—½—35	30	71

(ग) नहीं। केवल फिट्टर और फिट्टर सहायकों को ही कभी-कभी जल वितरण लाइनों के निरीक्षण के लिए जाना पड़ता है। उनको नियमानुसार यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Issue of Medicines by C.G.H.S. Dispensaries on Prescription by Specialists of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

4947. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines prescribed by the specialists of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the beneficiaries of the C. G. H. S. in Delhi, are not issued by C. G. H. S. Dispensaries, nor the expenditure is re-imbursed to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to issue such medicines through C. G. H. S. Dispensaries or to allow re-imbursement to the beneficiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is not recognised for treatment under the Central Government Health Scheme. However, cases are referred to the Institute on the recommendation of the Central Government Health Scheme Specialists and with the prior approval of the Director General of Health Services. In such cases the entire cost of treatment and of medicines is borne by the Scheme. It is not proposed to modify this arrangement.

Recruitment Rules for Class I and II Officers

4948. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the selection of candidates for various central offices in Class I and II, the chest girth when fully expanded has been prescribed as 84 cm with minimum 5 cm. expansion.

(b) whether it is a fact that many qualified candidates have disqualified even after selection on account of not possessing the above qualification of physical fitness;

(c) whether it is a fact that the uniform standard of chest expansion for the entire age-group of 19 to 24 has been prescribed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the above high standard has not even been prescribed for recruitment of military officers; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to remove the above anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) For admission to the following services standards of chest girth (fully expanded) have been prescribed as 84 centimetres for male candidates and 79 centimetres for female candidates with a minimum expansion of 5 centimetres.

(i) Railway Engineering service (Civil. Electrical, Mechnical and Signal), Transportation (Traffic and Commercial Departments), Railway Protection Force and posts on the Marine Establishment and Class I and II posts in the Engineering Branch of the Overseas Communication service.

(ii) Indian Police Service.

(iii) Indian Forest Service. For other Central Services, All India Services and other Central Civil Services (Class I and Class II) no fixed standards have been laid down. It is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation of age, height and chest girth are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates.

(b) Some candidates may have been declared medically unfit for not coming up to the prescribed standards.

(c) For the services mentioned in part (a) of the reply, the standards are applicable to all the candidates within the age limits prescribed for recruitment to these services.

(d) For recruitment of military officers it has been laid down that the chest should be well developed with a minimum range of expansion of 5 centimetres.

(e) It is not considered necessary to change the prescribed standards of chest girth.

दफ्तरियों के वेतन क्रम

4949. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री 14 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6355 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय के दफ्तरियों को दिये गये 75-1-85-2-95-3-110 रुपये के वेतन क्रम के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस वेतनक्रम की मंजूरी उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो सभी मन्त्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में इसी वेतनक्रम को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां। भूतपूर्व निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत बन्दोबस्त संगठन में दफ्तरी का वेतनमान केवल 75-95 रु० है और उस संगठन में 75-110 रु० के वेतनमान में दफ्तरी का कोई पद नहीं है।

(ग) श्री एल० एम० चौधरी के मूल-नियमों तथा अनुपूरक नियमों के संकलन के पृष्ठ 67 पर दिये गये विवरण-पत्र में, दफ्तरी के पद के सामने दिखाया गया 95-3-110 रु० का वेतनमान टाइप की गलती के कारण है और संगत आदेश का आवश्यक शुद्धि-पत्र जारी किया जा रहा है। इसलिए उस वेतनमान को अन्य मन्त्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों के पदों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT STAFF CARS

4950. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the misuse of staff cars, and of the services of personal Assistants, peons and stenographers by high officials of the Central Government;

(b) whether these cars are used for taking wives of officers for shopping, sightseeing and cinemas and the cars remain parked for hours together while official work suffers

due to the non-availability of transport; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No complaint about the mis-use of staff cars or of the services of personal Assistants, peons and stenographers by high officials has been received by Government in the recent past.

(b) and (c): Staff Car Rules prohibit the use of staff cars for journeys to places of entertainment, public amusements, parties and pleasure trips, etc. The Controlling Officer (an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary) has been made responsible for the proper use, care and maintenance of the staff car and for regulating its journeys generally in accordance with these rules. A senior officer in each Ministry is also required under these rules to scrutinise the log book once a month to ensure that there is no misuse of staff cars.

12.25 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST ALL INDIA RADIO

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं जो सदन की मर्यादा के हनन का सवाल उठा रहा हूं उस में चार मुजरिम हैं । नम्बर 1 श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जो रेडियो मंत्री हैं । दूसरे हैं श्री इन्द्र गजुराल साहब । यह द्वित्तीय रेडियो मंत्री हैं । तीसरे हैं स्टेशन डाइरेक्टर, दिल्ली और चौथे हैं श्री आर के० बिड़ला जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि 2 तारीख़ को जब श्री आर० के० बिड़ला ने व्यक्तिगत....

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : Sir, on a point of order.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, a member of our group has raised a point of order. Will you very kindly listen to it?

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Shri Birla to resume his seat. Let Shri Limaye finish his speech.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): But it is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. What is the point of order?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Sir, my point of order relates to item 3 of the agenda, which is being discussed now. I find that my name is not there. Therefore, may I know whether Shri Limaye has taken your permission to include my name in it?

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, how could he have raised it? There is no point of order Let him resume his seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो आप को नोटिस दिया था उसी के आधार पर मैं बोल रहा हूं । नोटिस के आधार पर मैं बोल रहा हूं । सदन् की मर्यादा का सवाल इसलिए उत्पन्न होता है कि 2 दिसम्बर को जब कार्य सूची में हम ने देखा कि आर० के० बिड़ला व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देने जा रहे हैं तो श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी, श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी ने और मैंने आक्षेप उठाया कि इस व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण में वह ऐसी बातें कहने जा रहे हैं जोकि विवादास्पद होगीं और व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का यह नियम है कि व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के नाम पर विवादास्पद बातों को नहीं उठाया जा सकता है और उस में से विवाद उत्पन्न नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन जब विवादास्पद बातों को उठायेंगे, डिबेटेबुल मैटर को उठायेंगे तो विवाद होना लाज़िमी हो जाता है । इसलिए 2 तारीख़ को हम ने आक्षेप उठाया । उस के ऊपर आप ने गौर फ़रमाया । आप ने उन को यह कहने का प्रयास किया । मैं जानता हूं कि इस तरह व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण न दें इस से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा लेकिन वह माने नहीं और 3 तारीख़ को उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण दिया । वह इस ढंग से दिया कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने जो निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला, वह निकाला है, इस तरह का संकेत उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तिगत

[श्री मधु लिमये]

स्पष्टीकरण में किया । जैसे उन्होंने एक बयान यह किया कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी न मुझे बरी किया है मधु लिमये के आरोपों से । दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने मेरा अभिनन्दन किया है, मुझे कम्पलीमेंट किया है । इस बात का भी संकेत उन्होंने दिया । अब जहाँ ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने उन्हें बरी ही नहीं किया है वहां यह अभिनन्दन करने या कम्पलीमेंट करने का सवाल कहां आता है ? ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के एक सदस्य श्री चितामणि पाणिग्रही सदन में उपस्थित थे और उन्होंने भी कहा कि सारी जो गवाहियां और उन्होंने जो सबूत दिये हैं वह सदन् के सामने आयें । आप ने कहा कि आगे बहस भी होगी । म आप के सामने पहला यह तथ्य रखना चाहता हूं कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की जो रपट है और ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाला है यह म पहले बतला रहा हूं । ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के पृष्ठ 77 पर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया है :

"It has been added by the CBI that on a fresh scrutiny of the bill entries it was found that they did not contain a full description of the goods imported and, therefore, did not furnish fool-proof data for comparison."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार यह कार्डिग वूल और वूल मैचिंग्स में घोटाला हो गया है । जब ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के सामने यह सबूत ही नहीं आया कि क्या वाक़ई में कार्डिग वूल ख़रीदा गया है या वूलन मैचिंग्स खरीदी गई है तो दोनों के दामों के बारे में तुलना करने में ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी समर्थ नहीं थी क्योंकि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के सामने यह सबूत नहीं आया था । यह बात तो ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से साफ़ ज़ाहिर होती है लेकिन आगे जाकर यह माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन को कम्पलीमेंट किया गया है । कमेटी ने उनको कोई कम्पलीमेंट नहीं दिया है । वह निकाल कर दिखलायें कि कमेटी ने उन को कम्पिलेंट किया है, मैं उन को चुनौती देता हूं । जान बूझ कर कमेटी के बारे में झूठ बात कहना, गलत बात कहना और सदन को गुमराह करना, यह मेरी राय में विशेषाधिकार भंग होता है । मैं इसे निकाल कर आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । इस में पृष्ठ 115 पर है:

"The House may treat the making of a deliberately misleading statement as a contempt."

एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट वह पढ़ सकते थे । उन्होंने पढ़ा है, आप के मना करने के बावजूद उन्होंने आग्रह किया कि मैं व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण दूंगा । उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के नियम को तोड़ा और विवादास्पद बातों को उठाया । इतना ही नहीं, जान बूझ कर गलतबयानी कर के कहा कि मुझ को बरी किया गया है और मुझ को काम्प्लिमेंट किया गया । एक तो उन के खिलाफ मेरी यह बात है ।

अब मैं रेडियो मंत्री रेडियो राज्य मंत्री और स्टेशन डाइरेक्टर के बारे में आता हूं । उन दिनों उन के रेडियो को सुनने का मुझे बहुत कम मौका मिलता है । लेकिन उस दिन मुझ को इस का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ और मैं ने 10.35 रात का हिन्दी बुलेटिन सुना । मैं दंग रह गया कि उस में केवल यह वाक्य कहा गया कि श्री बिड़ला ने एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से स्पष्टीकरण दिया और उन्होंने मधु लिमये के आरोपों से उन्हें बरी कर दिया है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ज्यादा शामिल न करें, सारे बरी हो जायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इतना वाक्य आता उस में तो वह ठीक होता, लेकिन उस के तत्काल बाद जब श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही, श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी और मैंने चुनौती दी कि उस में यह निष्कर्ष नहीं है और विवाद के लिये तैयार हैं, तब

रेडियो का साथ-साथ यह भी कर्तव्य था कि वह इस वाक्य को भी जोड़ता कि "लेकिन इस बयान के तत्काल बाद तीन संसद-सदस्यों ने प्रतिवाद किया और कहा कि यह एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी का निष्कर्ष नहीं है!" मैं आप पर कोई लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन सदन में जो कुछ हुआ वह उस की फ़ेअर रिपोर्टिंग होती। अब गलतबयानी करना मे के अनुसार मर्यादा हानि है :

"Anclogous to the publication of libels upon either House is the publication of false or perverted, or of partial and injurious reports of debates or proceedings misrepresentions of the speeches of particular Members".

और यही बात शकधर और कौल की किताब में है जो हमारे लिये कानून के समान है। इस लिये मेरी मांग है कि रेडियो मंत्री के खिलाफ और स्टेशन डाइरेक्टर के खिलाफ मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति में जाये।

जहां तक श्री आर० के० बिड़ला का सवाल है, अगर वह अपने बयान को वापस लें और कहें कि यह गलती हुई, तो वह इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, इस लिये मैं मामले को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस की मांग की गई है और आप ने उस को स्वीकार भी किया है। अगले अधिवेशन में उस पर बहस होगी। उस में वह अपनी बात कहें तो वही ठीक तरीका होगा। लेकिन इस तरीके से व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण की पवित्र प्रक्रिया का, जिस के बारे में कहा गया है कि विवादास्पद बातें नहीं उठाई जानी चाहियें, उस को उन्होंने भंग किया है और उस के बारे में उन को अपनी भूल स्वीकार करनी चाहिए। अगर वह भूल को कबूल करेंगे तो मैं उन के मामले को बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस बात के लिये प्रिविलेज मोशन दे रहा था। लेकिन श्री मधु लिमये ने दे दिया। हम लोगों के इस के उठाने का मेन कारण यह है कि दूसरे दिन श्री आर० के० बिड़ला ने जो स्पष्टीकरण किया है मैं अब भी समझता हूं कि वह गलत है। हालांकि आप ने जो हुक्म दिया है। उस की हम तामील करते हैं, वह हमारे सर आंखों पर है, चूंकि आप ने फैसला दिया है इस लिये हम ने उस का विरोध किया, लेकिन....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कोई फैसला नहीं दिया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूं। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को खींच कर उस की रिपोर्ट को, जब कि वह बहस के दौरान ला सकते थे, स्पष्टीकरण के रूप में श्री आर० के० बिड़ला लाये। मैं आज भी समझता हूं कि वह गलत है। फिर भी जब वह लाये और जिस तरीके से आल इंडिया रेडियो ने बार-बार कहा कि उन को एग्जोनरेट कर दिया गया, दो तीन बार यह अनाउंसमेंट किया गया, उस से मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के फोरम का उन्होंने नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर के अपने स्पष्टीकरण के नाम से एक ऐसी चीज करवाई है जो पार्लियामेंट की परम्परा के खिलाफ है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि श्री आर० के० बिड़ला अपने स्टेटमेंट को वापस लें और सदन से माफी मांगे क्योंकि अगर आगे भी वह मेम्बर बनना चाहते हैं तो परम्परा के आधार पर ही बनेंगे, वैसे नहीं बन सकते। (**व्यवधान**) मंत्री महोदय से मैं चाहूंगा कि उस स्क्रिप्ट को, जो रेडियो पर अनाउंसमेंट था, सदन पटल पर रक्खें ताकि हम लोग समझें कि वाकई क्या एलान किया गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह नहीं हो सकता कि आप एक सदस्य को इजाजत दें और दूसरे सदस्य को इजाजत न दें। मुझ को भी सुना जाये। जहां तक श्री मधु लिमये ने सदन के एक सदस्य के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उस में जो रेडियो का पक्ष है उस से तो मैं सहमत हूं, लेकिन जहां

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तक श्री बिड़ला का पक्ष है मैं आप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। श्री बिड़ला ने जो भी वक्तव्य दिया वह नियमों के अन्तर्गत आप की अनुमति से दिया। उस वक्तव्य में जो कि रेकार्ड का हिस्सा है, अगर कोई आपत्तिजनक बात थी, तो वह आप को निकालनी चाहिये थी। वह कार्रवाई में से हटाई जा सकती थी। लेकिन जो वक्तव्य निकाला नहीं गया, हटाया नहीं गया और रेकार्ड का एक हिस्सा बन चुका है उस पर विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लाना क्या आप को उस में लपेटने का प्रयास नहीं है (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे है? इस में तो श्री आर० के० बिड़ला को स्पीकर साहब ने वक्तव्य देने से रोका था?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर स्पीकर साहब ने उन को अलाऊ किया है और यह रेकार्ड का हिस्सा है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) जो रेकार्ड का हिस्सा है अगर उस पर आप विषेशाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लाने देंगे तो एक ऐसा दरवाजा खुल जायेगा जिस को बन्द करना मुश्किल होगा।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुद्दालय नं० 1 की तरफ से मुझे कुछ कहना है। मुद्दालय नं० 4 को वकील भी मिल गया, मुद्दालय नं० 1 और 2 का कोई वकील नहीं है। मैं अपनी वकालत करता हूं। इस में इतनी बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी, मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूं। 3 तारीख को जो रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिये थी उस में यह ओमिशन हुआ है। यह गलती हुई है और मैं इस गलती को कबूल करता हूं। आइन्दा ऐसी गलती नहीं होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी प्रार्थना कबूल कीजिये। यह गलती कबूल करते हैं इस लिये मैं इस को बढ़ाता नहीं हूं। लेकिन जिन-जिन बुलेटिनों में गलत खबर छपी है या अखबारों में.....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I have also given a privilege motion regarding the All India Radio. They have been misrepresenting and misreporting what is said here. Then, they give an explanation and crave for forgiveness. They should be more careful in future in these matters.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA *rose*--

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Birla, will you please accept my sincere advice not to get up and complicate the matter? You did not accept it and there is the complication now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा मैंने आप को लिखा भी है, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट में सारी बात कह दूंगा और ज्यादा लम्बा समय नहीं लूंगा। सदन की अपनी यह परम्परा रही है कि इस सदन में जो भी आवश्यक कार्रवाई हो अगर उस को समाचार-पत्रों या समाचार-एजेंसियों में छपने से योजनाबद्ध ढंग से रोका जाये तो वह सदन का अपमान है। बेनेट कोलमैन और सरकार के बीच में समझौता चल रहा है और करोड़ों रुपयों का गोलमाल हो रहा है उस की सारी कार्रवाई को जान बूझ कर फ्लैश होने से रोका गया है। वहां उन के प्रतिनिधि गये हैं और कहीं एक लाइन भी नहीं आने दी गई (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद् इस प्रकार की जान बूझ कर की जाने वाली चीज को रोके। किसी समाचार-पत्र में इस का नहीं आने दिया गया।

रवि राय (पुरी) : यह ठीक कह रहे हैं।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Sir, I do not normally get up to interrupt the proceedings of the House. But I am constrained to do. I have received an alarming telegram..............

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पहले इस का जवाब आने दीजिये। अगर इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई. .

MR. SPEAKER: Has it got any connection with the privilege matter raised by Shri Madhu Limaye?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I thought it was over.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not yet over.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस सम्बन्ध में आप की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई जो मैं ने आप से कहा था अगर इस प्रकार संसद की कारंवाई समाचार-पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों में जाने से रोकी जाये । दिल्ली के समाचार-पत्रों को मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूं वह बिल्कुल निष्पक्षता से काम करते हैं पर बैनेट कोलमैन के कुछ उच्चाधिकारियों ने अखबारों में छपने नहीं दिया । न केवल इस कम्पनी बल्कि दूसरे समाचारपत्रों को भी जानबूझ कर इसको छापने से रोका गया है । यह सरकार की ओर से हुआ या शान्तिप्रसाद जैन की ओर से यह सारी चीज सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे सामने श्री मधु लिमये का प्रिवलेज मोशन है और वही बात होगी जोकि स्ट्रिक्टली उसमे रेलेवेंट हो। उससे बाहर जा कर कोई बात कंसिडर नहीं होगी । श्री आर० के० बिड़ला ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसके बारे में उनकी प्रिवलेज मोशन है । उनका वर्डिंग यह है :

"to raise a question of privilege regarding alleged misrepresentation by All India Radio of Lok Sabha proceedings on 3rd December, 1969 relating to the personal explanation of Shri R. K. Birla."

उस में उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया कि एक हिस्से को तो ब्राडकास्ट किया गया लेकिन दूसरे को ओमिट किया गया । मिनिस्टर साहब नें उस में बिना बहस में पड़े अनक्वालिफाइड तौर पर मान लिया है कि यह गलती है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम माफी चाहते हैं । मैं इसको एक्सेप्ट करता हूं । इसको यहीं खत्म कर दिया जाए ।

श्री मधु लिमये ने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का सवाल भी उठाया है ।

Purely, it is a procedural matter concerning the distortion or misrepresentation of the contents of the Estimates Committee..

आप किसी और तरीके से लावें

श्री मधु लिमये : एक का जवाब आपने दिया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन की जो प्रक्रिया है यह मानी हुई बात है कि यह पवित्र प्रक्रिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: What you have asked in your motion is only about All India Radio. How can you raise the other one?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे नोटिस में दोनों बातें हैं । मैं पढ़ कर सुनाने के लिए तैयार हूं । और कोई नोटिस मैं ने नहीं दिया । एक ही दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is there—the other matter; but I have not brought it there in the agenda.

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में करिये उसका फैसला । मैं ने दिया है । आपका रूलिंग ठीक है ।

MR. SPEAKER: On the order paper only one can be brought. So, entirely different aspects of the question cannot be brought here.

I hope, we accept this....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): For the last three days, I have been trying to bring to the attention of the House......

श्री रवि राय : प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने एक सवाल उठाया है, अध्यक्ष महोदय । उसके बारे में जवाब नहीं मिला है । वह बैनेट कोलमैन के सिलसिले में था । मैं ने भी उस वक्त सवाल किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो उठाया है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): The point that was raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is not an isolated incident in regard to which the Press has been kept blind by the Press services. I want to draw your attention to this. You may be good enough to advise

[Shri Ranga]

the Press services also. We are remiss and, therefore, we go into the Central Hall. If the Press services also go into the Central Hall after 5·30 P.M. and do not follow the proceedings that happen here and do not satisfactorily convey to the Press, then the proceedings will lose much of their value. Therefore, I would request you to convey your wish to those people to see that they remain there and do their duty satisfactorily.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been in Parliament and in public life for so long; I have also been there. As you know, there are times when there is no Press, and our friends are very often judicious enough to see above and then make their speeches.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : रंगा जी से मेरा सवाल भिन्न है । वह केवल यह था कि यहां पर जो भी कार्रवाई होती है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको छोड़िये ।

I am sending it to the Minister for his statement. Kindly sit down.

साढ़े दस बजे आपका नोटिस मेरे पास आया था ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: For the last three days I have been trying to bring to your attention about the firing in Porbandar. I have also sent a calling attention notice. To-day there is no call attention motion. Even then you have not admitted my call attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have enquired into it. If you come to me, I will explain to you whether it is admissible or not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you invited me. I would have readily come.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always welcome.

12·46 Hrs.

Re. SITUATION IN KERALA

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Sir, I am seeking your guidance in a very grave matter because the House is due to adjourn day after tomorrow. To-day I have received an alarming telegram from a very senior member of this House, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, who has been a member of this House ever since 1952. He says in the telegram:

"CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE RUNNING AMUCK IN KERALA TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS BY BEATING INDISCRIMINATELY PEDESTRIANS AT KANNAPURAM ...." *(Interruptions)*

AN HON MEMBER: It is a white lie.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS *rose*.—

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:..... TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, KALLIASSERY AND OTHER PLACES, RAPING, LOOTING...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I rise on a point of order, Sir. The point of order is this. I want your guidance on the procedure. Day before yesterday we raised a point arising out of a telegram. What are the conventions in this House? To-day you are allowing a member to raise the matter on a telegram received by him.

MR. SPEAKER: If all members are standing at the same time I cannot make out anything.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is unfair My submission is this: I want your guidance on the point. Telegrams are being received from various constituents by a member or anybody. On Saturday Shri Daschowdhury raised the same thing that in Cooch Behar the left Communists were obstructing and injuring people and infringing the fundamental rights of the citizens of the country. Is there any convention established by this hon House in regard to telegrams ? This is a very serious matter with regard to Kerala and they want to malign the Government now in existence in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurti, this morning another gentleman, Shri Rabi Ray, came to my chamber and brought this fact to my notice. I explained to him that the Central Reserve Police is, of course, on deputation there but it is always employed by the local aouthorities. It is not a Government of India corncern. I do not allow it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I would like to point out.................

MR. SPEAKER: I know it because it was discussed by another Member this morning.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : After all, the allegations are that these people are also.. (*Interruptions*). We know what the Central Reserve Police has done on 19th September in Indra Prastha Bhavan. We know how they behave. Therefore.......... (*Interruptions*)

Since it is directly under the disciplinary control of the Central Government, the State Government cannot take any disciplinary action against the Central Reserve Police. Since this matter comes within the direct disciplinary control of the Central Government, therefore, if there are very grave allegations......

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. I would request Shri P. Ramamurti......

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not normally get up. Please listen to me. Please hear me and then you can answer. I am only trying to argue with you...... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Members please sit down or not?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You cannot discriminate between one Member and another. You should allow us also to make our submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants it to be raised, then it should come through some proper motion and not in this manner by suddenly or abruptly getting up and bringing it up before the House......(*Interruptions*) My hon. friends may please sit down.... Hon. Members may please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। जब आप किसी सवाल के बारे में सदन की, या सदन के सदस्यों की, राय जानना चाहते हैं, तो आप उनको अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत देते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आप ने श्री राममूर्ति को यह मामला उठाने की इजाजत दी है। दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी इस बारे में जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, वह कहें। सवाल यह है कि क्या यह मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायरे में आता है या राज्य के दायरे में। इस पर आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए। हम लोगों की राय है कि चाहे पोरबन्दर का मामला हो और चाहे केरल का, चूंकि उस का सम्बन्ध सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस से है, इस लिए वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायरे में आता है। अगर आप की ऐसी राय नहीं है, तो आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए। लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा हल्ला करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I want to agrue the point with you. Am I not entitled to do so?

MR. SPEAKER : This was brought to my notice this morning by Shri Rabi Ray......

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): You did not allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it, because I was given to understand that though they were on deputation there, their deployment was in the hands of the State Government there. If hon. Members think that in spite of that, it needs re-examination, I shall examine it. But now I shall not allow anything on it unless and until..........

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You may re-examine it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): On a point of order. In Kerala, there is a very explosive situation....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may please sit down. When I have given my ruling, what is the sense in quarrelling. Do hon. Members think that points should be made here just by shouting? (*Interruptions*) Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH AND NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): On behalf of Shri K.K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table—

[Dr. S. Chandrasekhar]

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1968-69 under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2447/69].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4727 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2448/69].

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1968-69.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) (*i*) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2449/69]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under Section 159 of the the Customs Act, 1962:—

(*i*) G.S.R. 2468 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 2637 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1969 (English version) and the 13th December, 1969 (Hindi version) together with explanatory memoranda.

(*iii*) G.S.R. 2696 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1969 (English version) and the 13th December, 1969 (Hindi version) together with explanatory memoranda.

(*iv*) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2728 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(*v*) G.S.R. 2729 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2450/69.].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R 2660 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969 (English version), and the 13th December, 1969 (Hindi version) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with explanatory memoranda. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2451/69.]

U. P. S. C. REPORTS

SHRI D.R. CHAVAN: On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under articles 323 (1) of the Constitution:

(*i*) Ninteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for

the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commissions advice in the cases referred to in para 33 of the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2452/69.]

12.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES OF TWELFTH SITTING

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twelfth Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

Re. SITUATION IN KERALA- *contd.*

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: On a point of order. I have not completed my submission....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SATI (Kozhikode): Here is a point of order by the hon. Member Shri A. Sreedharan, Kindly hear him......

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: On a point of order....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly sit down.

Do hon. Members really think that everything in this House is to be achieved by shouting? If that is the only way of achieving one's points rather than by arguing everything, if shouting is the only way of achieving one's points, then I think the best shouter will be the best parliamentarian. It is for me and the public to judge who the best parliamentarian is; is it one who can argue and speak well or one who can shout well? We shall have two kinds of parliamentarians now, and I think both groups are very strong. Let not hon. Members do like that: It is not for me to be a lion-tamer. I am the chairman here. I do not want to be a lion-tamer..........Hon. Members are all big lawyers. But I find that all the time they are roaring so much and disturbing the House.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: You had called me to raise my point of order. Let me make my point of order........

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow him. I had gone on to the next item. I am not going to allow him........

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I am on a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already moved on going to the next item.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I am on a point of order.

You must hear me. My point of order should be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what? I have moved on to item No. 8.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I am on a point of order on the earlier item. You have got to hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member please sit down?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: No, I would not sit down unless my point of order is heard....

MR. SPEAKER: I would request him to sit down............

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I shall not sit down unless my point of order is heard.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): He is on a point of order and you may kindly hear him.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Should I not be alllwed just because a few Members can shout me down? Is that proper parliamentary procedure?..........

MR. SPEAKER: On what is his point of order?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: A point of order on your recondsideration of the calling attention-notice............

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We do not want you to reconsider.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The CRP is deployed by the State Government and it is within the right of the State Government to deploy it or not, and the Central Government are not concerned with that. Nobody can be allowed to say that he will violate the Constitution of India or sabotage the Constitution of India........

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard his point of order. Now, will he please sit down?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : My contention is that it is entirely a State subject, and there is no point in reconsidering the calling-attention-notice.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : This is a point of order on item No. 8 and not on the earlier subject............

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: It is a point of order on the reign of terror and lawlessness let loose in Kerala. It is a point of order on their stupidity......(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got every right to sit in my Chamber and to consider and reconsider the proposals.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lakhan Lal Kapur will please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : The procedure of the House is that the authority of the Chair should prevail. When the Chair permits and hon. member to put a question or raise a point of order, it is for the other members to listen, not to interrupt him. If he is to be interrupted, it is the Chair that can do so, not any other member. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की कार्यवाही को थोड़ी देर के लिए स्थगित कर दें···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शांति व्यवस्था सदन में स्थापित करने के लिए इस सदन को स्थगित कर दें।··· (**व्यवधान**)····

MR. SPEAKER : I made an observation that one side of the picture was brought to my notice by an hon. member and my impression was that the CRP has got this much of jurisdiction. The other version was brought to notice by Shri Ramamurti. He said that I should reconsider it. I will anyway examine it. I have to examine all the viewpoints.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : You have rejected it once. What is the basis for your reconsideration? In Kerala there is a very explosive situation. The Marxists are creating trouble. They attacked a police station in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no regular motion here.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: In my humble submission, once you have rejected it, there is no case for reconsideration just because the Communists (Marxist) put pressure (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I suggest that before you reconsider it, you also hear the views of Shri Sreedharan ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): You have called us to your Chamber. Let him also come to the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: Any member is welcome to place his viewpoint in my Chamber. I want to examine these two points, one made by one member and the other made by a member who got up abruptly here. I have got every right to examine it. I shall examine, not reconsider; I will examine it. That is all. He may come; you may come. After all, this is a very ticklish matter. I do not want that anything should come one-sided.

AN HON. MEMBER: We agree.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, सुन लीजिए आप। कार्य सूची के बारे में है, आप सुन लीजिए··· (**व्यवधान**)··· अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मजबूर कर रहे हैं········

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have given my ruling (*Interruptions*).

श्री क॰ ना॰ तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन थोड़ी देर के लिए स्थगित कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. There is so much excitement over this. I adjourn the House for half an hour.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till thirty-five minutes past thirteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-eight minutes past thirteen of the clock.
[MR. DUPTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twelfth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	17th November to 5th December, 1969 (Ninth Session)
(2) Shri Brijraj Singh Kotah	17th November to 10th December, 1969 (Ninth Session)
(3) Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	17th November to 17th December, 1969 (Ninth Session)
(4) H. H. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Bharatpur	4th to 24th December, 1969 (Ninth Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

13.40 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations Contained in their Fifth Report or contract entered into by State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., with M/s. Oval Industries, Inc., New York, for import of Sulphur.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria) : Sir, before you take up the next item, I want to just inform you that more than 40 minutes were taken by the other side while we here were not allowed even to put one or two questions on important points concerning the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: The question is about the news published in *National Herald* dated 20th December, 1969 the RSS plot to kill the P.M.——

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are in the midst of another item. I request you to wait until that is over. Kindly cooperate in running the sittings of the House.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Just one or two minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not relevant to this. I will allow you when the time comes, but not now.

13.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CEMENT DECONTROL

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): As the Hon'ble Members of this House are aware, I made a statement in this House on the 14th April 1969 regarding the decision of the Government to discontinue the existing arrangements and remove all controls over price and distribution of cement with effect from 1-1-1970, for the reasons explained therein. Since then numerous representations have been received by the Government from a large number of producers, Members of Parliament, State Governments and Chambers of Commerce urging the Government to reconsider its decision and continue the existing arrangements for the sale of cement at a uniform f.o.r. destination price and freight equalisation arrangements. The

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

various grounds urged in these representations, in particular that there may be price rises after decontrol, specially in the deficit areas, warrant re-examination of Government's decision. Under the circumstances, till Government have completed their examination of the points urged in the representations, the existing arrangements for the sale of cement on f.o.r. destination price and freight pooling arrangements etc. will for the present be continued beyond the 31st December, 1969.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक दम गलत बात है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में सीमेंट के कन्ट्रोल को जारी रखने की बात कह दी, लेकिन यह साफ नहीं किया कि इस समय सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन कितना है और देश की रिक्वायरमेन्ट कितनी है । ये इस तरह से बहुत हेस्टी स्टेप ले रहे हैं ...... (**व्यवधान**) ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you. Kindly hear me. I am told that there will be a discussion on this subject the day after tomorrow, and at that time, you will have full opportunity. So, let us not do anything about it just now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I just want a clarification. Because Parliament is going to adjourn on the 24th, I just raise this point. The hon. Minister has made a statement that the present arrangements will continue beyond the 31st December, 1969. I only wanted an assurance from him that nothing will be done during the inter-session period, because we want a discussion to take place over this subject——

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are having a discussion the day after tomorrow. Why not make your points then? Not now.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Jha, the discussion is coming the day after tomorrow, and so, why take it up now?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria): Sir, about the RSS plot to kill the P.M.—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. We are on the statement made by the Minister now, on cement.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Just one question. The question is whether the Government would issue any statement regarding the news published in the *National Herald* in the current session...........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing this.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY:..dated 20th December, 1969 about the RSS plot to kill the P.M...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing this.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Sir, it concerns this House, the whole nation and the Prime Minister.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing this.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : कुछ दिन पहले भारत सरकार ने बिहार में शुगरकेन की प्राईस 7.37 रु० पर क्वींटल निर्धारित की थी । ...... (**व्यवधान**) ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : परन्तु बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है कि 7.37 रु० गन्ने की कीमत होने के बजाये 9 रुपए होनी चाहिए । यह किसानों का सवाल है । मैं आपके द्वारा अनुरोध करूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर यहां एक वक्तव्य दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a different matter altogether. It may be raised at the proper time. We are now on cement decontrol and you are talking of sugarcane.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया था लेकिन वह स्वीकार नहीं हुआ । सीमेंट से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है । लेकिन गन्ने का सम्बन्ध किसानों से है इसलिए इस पर मन्त्री जी का वक्तव्य यहां पर होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Finance Minister.

13.46 hrs.

BIHAR APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, rule 340 of the Rules of Procedure says:

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

Now a motion has been moved by the Minister about the Bihar Appropriation Bill. My motion is that the debate on this motion be adjourned. I will now give my reasons for it. A much more important thing is happening in the country today, and that is the token strike by the PTI employees. That strike has taken place because of the arrogant attitude of the management of the PTI in not conceding the demand for bonus. You may rule out my motion. But before rejecting my motion, kindly hear me for one minute. I want the Minister to make a statement on this token strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not relevant to the question now before the House. Therefore, I cannot allow it.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): But a motion has been moved. I support that motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will rule it out under rule 341.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Let the Minister make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under rule 341 you have either to put the motion to the vote of the House or declare it out of order. The rule says "If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules.. ." I am not abusing the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow, I am not convinced. Kindly cooperate with me.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Whatever you may decide about the motion, the point is that they are inter-connected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I do not accept it. They are not inter-connected.

SHRI S. KUNDU: While disposing of this motion, you can ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it is not possible. When I have not allowed him to move it, how can I ask the government to make a statement.

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH (Khagaria): The farmers will suffer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him raise it at the proper time. Now the question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I introduce† the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर..........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me for a minute.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं इसको अपोज करना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you listen to the Chair, how can you expect the Chair to hear you? I have already put the question to the vote of the House. Now it is too late to raise any point.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इन पर तो बहस होनी चाहिए : ....(व्यवधान)......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him resume his seat. Now the Minister.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-12-69.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I beg to move:*

"That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

श्री लखनलाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब डिस्कशन चल रहा था तब मैं बाहर था इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा समय मुझे भी दिया जाये । मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me. Last Saturday we have had a full discussion on the Demands for Grants of Bihar and more than the allotted time was taken. Now, this is more a formality. If hon. Members again raise all those points, I am afraid we are not strictly following the convention. So, I would request hon. Members to be brief.

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I request you, Sir, to put some time-limit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is right. If I allow one hon. Member, I have to allow others also. I have to be impartial. I cannot discriminate between Members. Since we have already spent so much time on this, let us be as brief as possible. Therefore, let hon. Members not take more than two minutes.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंशी रहीमपुर में जो कटाव हो रहा है उसके निर्माण कार्य में 15 प्रतिशत बिहार सरकार का हिस्सा होना चाहिए और वह है भी लेकिन बिहार सरकार उस खर्चे को करने से पीछे हट रही है । कहा जाता है कि सारा खर्चा रेल मंत्रालय और ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री करे । मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना है कि इस बिल में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि 15 प्रतिशत क्यों नहीं खर्च करेंगे । जब यह लाखों लोगों का सवाल है तो वह खर्च किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि खगरिया बेगूसराय में सरकारी और प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स हैं लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर बिजली की लाइन नहीं गई है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। इसके अलावा एक सरकारी स्कीम थी कि जो बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाका है वहां पर स्टेट ट्यूबवेल लगाये जायेंगे ताकि किसान बाढ़ आने से पहले अपनी फसलें काट लें । परन्तु उस स्कीम में भी अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । पता नहीं सारा पैसा कहां चला जाता है ? इसी प्रकार से 22 मील लम्बे पैकांत इम्बैंकमेन्ट का सवाल है । रुपया होता है लेकिन पता नहीं वह कहां चला जाता है । मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि बरसात के पहले-पहले सारे ट्यूबवेल लग जायं और बिजली की लाइन पहुंच जाये । पैकांत बांध में, जहां-जहां बाढ़ आई थी, वहां पर काफी डैमेज हुआ है। इसी तरह से गंगा, गंडक, कोसी के इम्बैंकमेन्ट्स को जून के पहले ठीक करवा दें--सारे रिपेयर वर्क्स हो जायं । गंडक में जो कटाव हो रहा है, मोहनपुर, टेकनापुरा, छितौना और बागड़ में, वहां पर कही भी रिपेयरिंग का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । पैसा होते हुए भी काम शुरू नहीं होना है । वह आपसे पैसा भी पास करवा लेंगे लेकिन काम शुरू करेंगे जुलाई के महीने में और उस वक्त जो मिट्टी और बांस वगैरह डालेंगे वह सब पानी में बह जायेगा । इस तरह से सारा रुपया पानी में बहा दिया जाता है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि खगरिया, मंशी में जो खर्चा होगा उसका 15 प्रतिशत आप रेलवे और ट्रान्सपोर्ट

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

मिनिस्ट्री को देंगे या नहीं, उसका यहां पर साफ जवाब दें ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिहार की अभी स्थिति है उस को देखते हुए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर वहां तुरन्त लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं बनती है तो वहां विधान सभा भंग कर के नये चुनाव करा लें । बिहार गवर्नरी शासन से मुक्ति चाहता है । उस को बिहार लम्बी अवधि तक नहीं ले जाना चाहता है । जहां तक इन स्थितियों का सवाल है मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कागज की कमी का सवाल आया है । लेकिन बिहार में दो कागज मिलें हैं अशोक पेपर मिल और ठाकर पेपर मिल जिन में से साढ़े सात करोड़ रु० अशोक पेपर मिल पर लगे हुए हैं । चार करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मशीन वहां बेकार पड़ी हैं । सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में ले और उस का ठीक से संचालन कर के उस को रिहैबिलिटेट करे । सब चीजें एग्जामिन हो गई हैं । इस को ले कर वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र चालू करे ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : और चौपट करे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं आशा करता हूं कि चौपट करने वालों को हम लोग पहले चौपट कर के बदल देंगे । जो चीज देश की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है वह हम चाहते हैं कि चालू हो ।

वैसे ही देश में एक मात्र प्रोजेक्ट वेस्टर्न कोसी प्रोजेक्ट है जिस का तीन बार उद्घाटन हो चुका है । पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने उद्घाटन किया, फिर दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उस का उद्घाटन किया, और मुख्य मंत्री ने किया । तीन बार उद्घाटन होने के बाद भी वह आज तक शुरू नहीं हुई । ऐसी कोई दूसरी योजना देश में नहीं है । इस की ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

वैसे ही मैं डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने दो साल पहले सिफारिश की मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये, लेकिन अभी तक बिहार का गवर्नरी शासन उस पर बैठा रहा । उस ने अब तक कोई रिपोर्ट तक नहीं दी है । इन मामलों पर मंत्री महोदय राय लें । अभी पटना विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया । वहां विद्यार्थियों की हड़ताल हुई । आर० के० कालेज मधुबनी और मिल्लत कालेज दरभंगा में चार-चार महीने से लोगों को मुशाहरा नहीं मिला है । इन सब बातों को सरकार देखे । या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां की स्थिति में सुधार करे या फिर उस को अपने मातहत ले ले । आज यह मांग उठी है । मेरा आग्रह है कि वह इस ओर जल्दी ध्यान दे जिस में वहां पर कोई आन्दोलन न खड़ा हो जाये ।

आखिरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जमशेदपुर की हड़ताल की बात यहां कई बार उठ चुकी है । आज उस के 35 दिन हो चुके हैं । श्रम मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । मेरा आग्रह है कि यह मंत्री महोदय के बूते की बात नहीं है कि इस को हल करें । टाटा सरकार भारत सरकार से ऊपर है । ऐसी स्थिति में इस चीज को आश्वासन समिति में भेजा जाय । सदन में आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है कि जो विक्टिमाइजेशन हो चुका है वह दुरुस्त होगा । अभी तक 150 आदमी मुअत्तल हैं, उन की हड़ताल चल रही है, पता नहीं वह कौन सा रुख लें । इस लिये इस को ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी को भेजा जाय और उस ऐश्योरेंस को तुरन्त लागू किया जाय ।

श्री लखनलाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासनकाल में ऐसी स्थिति है कि कोई ऐसा शासन नहीं है जिस मे जन-कल्याण का कोई कार्य चल रहा हो। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार एक पिछड़ा

[श्री लखनलाल कपूर]

हुआ राज्य है और वहां की जनता की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है वह सब से गिरी हुई है। मैं पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिलों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह इलाका खासकर जूट और धान का इलाका है। इस के बारे में बार-बार सदन का ध्यान दिलाया जा चुका है कि जूट का उत्पादन करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन की उन्नति या उन की रक्षा के लिये कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं है जिस से उन का जो आर्थिक शोषण हो रहा है मिल मालिकों द्वारा, उस को रोका जा सके। यह इतने परिश्रम का काम है फिर भी न तो उन के लिये कोई अच्छा बीज दिया जाता है समय पर, न कोई रीलिंग की व्यवस्था है। जूट के लिये पानी की भी कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है, न ही उस इलाके में सड़कें हैं जिन के द्वारा वह जूट को गाड़ियों में लाद कर बाजार में ले जा सकें। उन को पीने के लायक पानी भी नहीं मिलता। वहां पर कुएं और ट्यूबवेल भी नहीं हो पाये हैं। नार्थ बिहार में जब ऐसी विशेष अवस्था है तब या तो आप जूट का उत्पादन जो हो रहा है उस को बन्द करें या फिर जूट उत्पादकों और मिल मालिकों द्वारा जो हजारों परिवारों का शोषण हो रहा है, जिन की सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उस को बन्द कीजिये और उन को मिनिमम वेज दिलवाइये। जो मिनिमम वेज आप ने तय किया है 40 रु० की वह कलकत्ते पहुंच कर कलकत्ते की मार्केट में मिलती है। वह किसानों को नहीं मिलती। किसान लोग जो घरों में अपने जूट को बेचते हैं उन को 25 से 30 रु० तक मिलता है। खर्च वगैरह सब मिला कर उन को 35 रु० पड़ जाता है। इस को पूरा करने के लिये कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। चूंकि वह बराबर कर्ज लेते जा रहे हैं, इस लिये उन का आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जूट एक्सट्रैक्ट करने का, रेशम निकालने का तौर तरीका है वह बहुत गन्दा और मेहनत वाला है। इस के लिये कोई साइंटिफिक रिसर्च होनी चाहिये जिस से जूट निकालने का कोई सहल तरीका निकल आये और लोगों को यह काम आसान मालूम हो।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात यह है कि पूर्णिमा जिले में बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ आई और उस में सारी फसल बह गई, लोग भूखों मरने लगे। उन को कोई रिलीफ की चीज नहीं दी गई, जिस के कारण वहां सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं ने आन्दोलन चलाया और सत्याग्रह किया। जो परती जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस के बटवारे के लिये अभी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। बाइस सालों से उस जमीन को भूमिहीनों को नहीं बांटा गया है। इस लिये सत्याग्रह हो रहा था। लोगों पर लाठियां बरसाई गईं और उन को जेलों में बन्द किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से टाटा नगर में स्ट्राइक हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती है और मैनेजमेंट नहीं मानता है, तो सरकार उन कारखानों को अपने हाथ में ले कर वहां का स्ट्राइक तुड़वाये और लोगों को सहूलियत प्रदान करवाये।

श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने अभी-अभी बिहार की कुछ मिलों की चर्चा की। मैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए कहूंगा कि अशोक पेपर मिल को बिहार से नहीं हटाना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ साथ मेरा विश्वास है कि जो बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्यायें हैं वह बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों से हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। बिहार में हरी क्रांति के साथ-साथ जो छोटी छोटी मशीनें लगाई गई हैं जिनमें धान काटने की मशीनें और आटा चक्की वगैरह भी शामिल हैं, उन पर बिजली विभाग ने 90 रु० से ले कर के 300 रु० तक का सरचार्ज लगाया है, चाहे काम हो या न हो। इस सरचार्ज के लगाने से लोगों की कमर टूट गई है। लाखों लोग जो इन कामों में लगे हुए हैं वे बेकार हो रहे हैं क्योंकि बिजली के रेट बढ़ जाने से वे

ठीक नहीं चल रही हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो इन छोटी-छोटी मिलों पर बिजली का सरचार्ज है, जो जबर्दस्ती लगाया जा रहा है, चाहे काम हो या न हो, उसे हटा दिया जाये ।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि ग्रीन के बदले क्रांति का रंग लाल होता जा रहा है । इस का कारण यह है कि बिहार में पिछले मंत्रिमंडलों ने जो गैर मुजरवा आम और खास जमीनें है शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों में बांटने की बात कही थी । लेकिन वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है । इस से बिहार में एक तरह का आन्दोलन खड़ा हो रहा है । आज गैर मुजरवा जमीनों को लेने के लिये ग्रुप के ग्रुप लोग किसी खास पार्टी के नेतृत्व में आते हैं और खूनखराबी करते हैं । इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा ऐसी भूमि का जो पड़ती पड़ी है बटवारा जल्दी से जल्दी आरम्भ कर दें ।

बिहार में लाख का उद्योग हजारीबाग और रांची में काफी था । किन्तु अब लाख की डिमान्ड बहुत कम हो गई है और यह उद्योग एक तरह से मृतप्राय होता जा रहा है । उसे पुनर्जीवित करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । इस पर लाखों लोगों की जीविका निर्भर करती है । इस लिये लाख के उद्योग को और लाख के उत्पादन को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये ।

इस सदन में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरी क्रान्ति की चर्चा बराबर की जाती है जिसमें कृत्रिम खादों का काफी योगदान है लेकिन सिन्दरी फर्टिलाइजर के एक विशिष्ट अधिकारी ने कहा है कि वास्तव में फर्टिलाइजर क्या करे जब हमारे यहां पानी ही नहीं है । पानी की बिहार में बड़ी कमी है । पानी के लिये बिजली के ट्यूबवेल लगाने के सम्बन्ध में बिजली का कनेक्शन देने की बात तय होने के महीनों नहीं वर्षों बाद भी बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम वे जहां पर पम्प लग चुके हैं और बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहे हैं, वहां उन को तुरन्त देने का प्रबन्ध करावें ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैंने सदन में सवाल किया था और प्रधान मंत्री को भी पत्र लिखा था कि उत्तर बिहार और खास कर मधुबनी को जहां फसल बरबाद हो गई है ड्राउट की वजह से, फैमिन स्ट्रिकन एरिया घोषित किया जाए । आप अगर समझते हैं कि वहां अकाल की स्थिति नहीं है तो कम से कम डिफिसिट एरिया मधुबनी को आप घोषित करें । मैंने सवाल किया था जिस के जवाब में कहा गया कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट से स्टेटमेंट मांगा जा रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री का जवाब आया है कि आप की चिट्ठी मिल गई है । इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं हुआ है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको डिफिसिट एरिया तुरंत घोषित किया जाए । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके मुताल्लिक एक वक्तव्य आए और एलान भी आए । वहां हालत बहुत खराब है ।

उद्योगों को ले कर बताया गया है कि अशोक पेपर मिल वहीं रहनी चाहिये, उसको असम नहीं जाना चाहिये । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में आम और लीची बहुत होती है । उसका वह भंडार है । वहां एक कैनिंग फैक्ट्री लगनी चाहिये । फलों को डिब्बों में बन्द करने का कारखाना वहां चल सकता है । सरकार उसकी ओर ध्यान दे । उत्तर बिहार में मधुबनी में या मुजफ्फरपुर में वह कैनिंग फैक्ट्री लग सकती है ।

मधुबनी में आर० के० कालेज 1940 से है । उसके बाद जो कालेज बने थे उनको तो बिहार यूनिवर्स्टी ने कंस्टिट्युएंट कालेज बना लिया है लेकिन आर० के० कालेज के दावे को नजर अंदाज कर दिया है । उसको अभी तक इगनोर वह कर रही है । उसको कंस्टिट्युएंट कालेज आज तक नहीं बनाया गया, यह बड़े दुख और शर्म की बात है । उसकी

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

लैजिटिमेट डिमांड को इगनोर किया जाता रहा है। वह घाटे में चल रहा है। उसकी हालत दयनीय है। वह उस इलाके का एक प्रमुख कालेज है। मैं चाहता हूं कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर इस पर गौर करें और आर० के० कालेज को बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी का एक कंस्टिट्युएंट कालेज बना दें।

जितना पैसा दिया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा, यह पैसा भ्रष्टाचार में चला नहीं जाएगा। मुझे शक है कि 75 परसेंट पैसा जो लिया जा रहा है, उसका दुरुपयोग होगा और 25 परसेंट का ही अच्छा इस्तेमाल होगा। हमें पच्चीस परसेंट के लिए स्वीकृति देनी चाहिये, 75 परसेंट के लिए नहीं। मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सारन जिले में ऊख उपजाने वाले किसान पंद्रह तारीख से हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांग है कि पंद्रह रुपये क्विंटल ऊख की कीमत दी जाए और समय पर पैसों की अदायगी हो। उनकी यह मांग भी है कि जो उनका बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, वह उनको दिया जाए। साथ ही उनकी यह मांग भी है कि जो गाड़ियां ऊख की लद कर आती हैं, उनको छः घंटे से अधिक डिटेन न किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सब के बारे में सरकार सदन को बताये ताकि किसानों को आशा बंधे कि आप उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं। वहां पर लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं है, इस वास्ते इस सब की जिम्मेदारी आप पर ही आती है।

पटना यूनिवर्सिटी पर हम बहस कर चुके हैं। मैं पटना से आज ही लौटा हूं। पटना बी० एन० कालेज और साइंस कालेज जहां साइंस की पढ़ाई होती है, उसको मैंने देखा है। उसकी छत टूट-टूट कर छात्रों के सिर पर गिरती है। वहां पानी नहीं है एक्सपैरिमेंट करने के लिए। लैबोरेटरीज में वहां गैस नहीं है। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि जनता स्टोव पर वहां छात्र एक्सपैरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। साइंस कालेज भी बहुत पुराना कालेज है। प्रतिष्ठा रही है, उनकी। जितना भी इक्विप-मेंट है, यंत्र हैं, तमाम 1927 में खरीदे गए थे, आज 1969 है। आप यूनिवर्स्टी को अपने कब्जे में तुरन्त लें। साथ ही फौरन साइंस कालेज के लिए, बी० एन० कालेज के लिए, वहां लैबोरेटरीज़ को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए आप मदद दें, उनको आप विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दें।

पटना वहां की राजधानी है। वहां बहुत सी कालोनीज सरकार ने बनाई हैं। तमाम जगह गोल माल हुआ है। रुपये लोगों ने खाये हैं। पटना इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा है। इन तमाम बातों की आप इनक्वायरी करें ताकि वहां लोगों को मालूम हो कि आप उनके लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं।

पटना शहर में शास्त्री नगर है। वहां गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज़ रहते हैं। हज़ारों की तादाद में रहते हैं। उनके बच्चों के लिए वहां कोई स्कूल नहीं है। लोग चाहते हैं कि सरकार के जो खाली क्वार्टर पड़े हैं, उन में हाई स्कूल चलाने की सरकार इजाज़त दे। वे अपने पैसे से उसको चलायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी स्वीकृति आप दे दें। उस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का असन्तोष दूर हो और उनके बाल बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to draw the attention of the......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before you speak, I want to say this. I try my best to accommodate every member. But so many of you want to speak. Can you convert this into another general debate?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : I spoke only as a Member from Bihar.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I want to speak on behalf of the Jan Sangh. My hon. friend has spoken as a Bihari only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may kindly listen to me. We have already had a detailed discussion on the Demands but because some Members wanted to raise some points, I had allowed them just two or three minutes. Hon. Members may kindly co-operate with me. Let us not convert it into another full-fledged debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I would only refer to the serious situation that prevails in Jharia and Dhanbad districts, and point out how the coal-mine-owners have taken the law into their own hands in order to avoid the implementation of the wage board award. They are beating up people. They have imported five hundred goondas in the Jharia coalfield area. The management has dared to make a sudden attack on the workers and engaged some 500 goondas in covinance with the police to get rid of the old permanent workers because they have been pressing them to have correct and quick implementation of the coal wage board award and the management is also trying to arrange a come-back of the goondas in the colliery as employees to subvert their working. One of my party union leaders was ruthlessly slaughtered in the presence of all in the Madhubani colliery. We would like Government to take serious steps against this hooliganism, and we would also like to know what Government are going to do in this matter.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : On the electricity rate which is very much on the increase........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is becoming a full-fledged debate once again.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: I would take just half a minute. The electricity rate has been so much raised that it cannot be used. as a matter of fact. Irrigation becomes difficult with the increased electricity rates...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member has understood his point. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We would have been very happy if there would have been a popular government in Bihar and the points which are agitating the minds of hon. Members here would have been agitated by the local MLAs in the assembly. But one good feature of the whole episode is that on account of this situation, hon. Members have got an opportunity to represent the various points of view and give very valuable suggestions. With regard to the Ganga basin where floods are occurring and erosion is taking place, I am not in a position to give an assurance, but I would only say that I would pass on information to the Government there for their consideration.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। आप बिहार गवनमेंट को लिखें कि वह पंद्रह परसट खर्चा मीट करे।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने कहा है कि भेजूंगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आप भेजें। मैंने कहा है कि मै भेजूंगा।

I shall write to them seriously. A point was made about the yield per acre of jute by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I am told that this has already been included in the Fourth Plan and this would soon receive their attention.

A point was made about the lac industry in the Bihar area. This scheme is already going on there since the Second Plan and it will be continued in the Fourth Plan period.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha had made a reference about the canning industry in Bihar. So far as the canning industry is concerned, according to my information, there are already four processing plants for processing mangoes, leechis, papayas etc. in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea in North Bihar.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : प्रासंगिग इंडस्ट्री की हालत बहुत ख़राब है। लेकिन मैं ने कैनिग इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने के बारे में कहा है। मैंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि मधुबनी को डेफ़िसिट एरिया घोषित कर दिया जाये।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I take note of the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

[Shri P. C. Seth

Shri Yogendra Sharma, shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu also made certain representations here, and I take cognizance or note of those references, and I would pass them on to the Bihar Government for their consideration.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Regarding the sugarcane price, I understand that the Bihar Government have recommended to the Central Government here that the price should be Rs. 9 per quintal, whereas the peasants are getting only Rs. 7·27 now. If the Central Government have received this recommendation from Bihar Government, may I know whether they will sympathetically consider that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This must be with the Food and Agriculture Ministry and I shall check up.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) I just want to say a few words. This budget or Appropriation Bill, if only there had been a legislature there in Bihar, would have been debated upon for nearly one month. But what is the time that we are able to give to this? I find that you had been pleased, in fact, to warn hon. Members of our party that they would be able to get only one minute. In regard to others also, you said that the total time was only one hour. Is that fair to Bihar? Is that a democratic way of dealing with Bihar?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Time has been allocated by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: This has been discussed fully before.

SHRI RANGA: I am not finding fault with anybody. I am only finding fault with the fate of Bihar and democracy.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: We support Shri Ranga at least in this matter. Bihar should have been given more time.

SHRI RANGA: I am not finding fault with anybody here. The point is this. There could have been a full-fledged debate for over a month in the usual manner in Bihar if only that Legislative Assembly had been allowed and had been helped and aided to function. But why has that not happened? It is not because of the unwillingness of the legislators there to get together and form a government............

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member's point has been understood by the hon. Minister..........

SHRI RANGA: Let me be heard; I am the leader of my party........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only seeking his co-operation.

SHRI RANGA: That is why I have myself stood up. Otherwise, one of my party members was to have spoken.

The legislators were willing to form themselves into a coalition, and one of their own leader, Shri Harihar Singh, I think, agreed to get together and have a majority..

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: He has absolutely no chance.

SHRI RANGA:....and form a Ministry with the co-operation of so many of the other parties including the party of my hon. friend......

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: No.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No; no. Not with our party.

SHRI RANGA: The Deputy-Speaker is worried so much about time, but my hon. friend is worried about something else.

My point is only this. If only those Congresss gentlemen who had been willing to co-operate with each other and who have now split in twine there in Bihar could have accepted the idea of coalition, then both of them could have agreed to co-operate with the other democratic political parties and formed a coalition Ministry and in that way afforded and given a good enough and decent enough chance to the Bihar Legislative Assembly to discuss this budget, and present the needs and grievances of the people there during the discussion in regard to each one of these Demands. But that opportunity has been lost for Bihar. Why? It is because of the ruling party's cussedness and revengeful spirit as against their own group, the other group namely the organisational group; if only the organisational group and so-called ruling group, both belonging to the Congress could have come into power with the help of the two bullocks, if only they had decided to play fair with democracy and play fair with Bihar,

there could have been a better discussion and a better consideration on the budget and the Appropriation Bill.

Therefore, I charge them for having failed Indian democracy. I charge them for having betrayed the people of Bihar and I advise them even now at this late hour to agree to co-operate with the other group of their own Congressmen as well as the other demratic parties in Bihar and help them to form themselves into a coalition Ministry and affored the people a good enough legislature and also a good enough Government for the people of Bihar.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Has Prof. Ranga assumed the leadership of both the factions of Congress in Bihar?

SHRI RANGA: I can give them advice.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am thankful to Achargya Rangaji and I have nothing more to say except that coalitions cannot be formed unless there is a likeminded approach about the problems and principles if Acharya Rangaji's recommendation is to be followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 the Schedule, clause 1, the enacting formula and the title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the schedule, clause 1, the enacting formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

14.23 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTFR IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.

Before the hon Members of this House participate and express their views over this Bill, I would like to say a few words about the objects and reasons why this Bill is being introduced here for consideration. This Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 in order to give effect to the Government's decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission relating to the sericulture industry. Hon. Members know that the protection to this industry is going to expire on 31st December 1969. Copies of the Tariff Commission's report on the sericulture industry and the Government's resolution issued thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. A gist of the Tariff Commission's report and the recommendations of the Sericulture Industry have been circulated to the Members. Imports of raw silk into this county........

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): On a point of order, Sir, I want this matter to be decided once for all...As per Art. 117 of the Constitution a Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a)to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President etc. etc. It must not be introduced or moved without the recommendation of the President. Here, this Bill is only recommended to be introduced. Where is the recommendation for moving?

Two alternate recommendations are necessary—introduce or move. Here he has got permission for introduction. Please see page 3:

"The President having been informed of the subject matter of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1969, recommends under art. 117 (1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Bill in the November-December, 1969, session of the Lok Sabha".

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

This is the recommendation for introduction. Where is the one for moving? He must get it before moving the Bill for consideration here. After introduction, in the absence of a specific recommendation for moving, this becomes pent-up. Now he is seeking to move for consideration for which there is no recommendation. He has to get it first.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: The President's permission has already been obtained.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): Was it circulated?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: Previously this was the practice. We are following the same practice in this case. Therefore, I do not think there is any substance in the point of order.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Previous practice cannot be a precedent in these matters where a point of order has been raised. Sometimes a Bill is introduced but it is not moved in the same session. It may come up in some other session. The Mover may choose or may not choose to move. That is why the Constitution is very clear on this point that recommendation must be obtained not only to introduce but also to move. These are two different stages of the Bill and one cannot be implied in the other.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I am surprised at the clumsy manner in which the Minister wants to quote past practice. If it was a past practice, it was a wrong practice and it was his duty to correct it. Instead of doing that, he wants to plea past practice in support of his stand now. Whatever be the practice, as long as the Constitution very clearly lays this down, nobody can possibly override it. If by oversight it had been done in the past we will have to forget it. But when the matter has been specifically brought to the notice of the House, there is no alternative but to abide by the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Article 117 (1) says:

> "A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in rule-claused (a) to (f) of cl. 1 of art. 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President......"

It is not the Bill; it is the amendment. The Bill is introduced, but amendment shall not be moved......

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Amendment is also by way of a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For introduction of the Bill, Government has got the recommendation of the President....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Before you give your ruling, kindly hear other members also. You are landing yourself in difficulties.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा अभी आप ने पढ़ा उस से यह स्पष्ट है विधान में कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर भी आप को स्वीकृति लेनी होगी राष्ट्रपति से, और उस के बाद अगर सरकार उस बिल पर कंसिडरेशन चाहती है, उसे मूव करना चाहती है तो उस के लिए भी स्वीकृति चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं उस में यह भी कहा है कि अगर कोई सदस्य या सरकार कोई अमेंडमेंट भी मूव करना चाहे तो अमेंडमेंट के लिए अलग चाहिए। मान लीजिए ऐसा हो सकता है कि एक बार गवर्नमेंट ने परमीशन ले ली मूव करने के लिए भी और इंट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए भी और आज फिर सरकार कोई अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहती है तो अमेंडमेंट के लिए अलग चाहिए या कोई मेम्बर अमेंडमेंट करना चाहता है तो तब भी चाहिए। आप को याद होगा, आप को तो काफी तजुर्बा है कि अगर हम कोई अमेंडमेंट भेजते हैं तो वह राष्ट्रपति के पास जाता है और हमारे पास सूचना भी आती है कि अमेंडमेंट के लिए राष्ट्रपति ने आज्ञा दे दी है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जब अमेंडमेंट के लिए जरूरी है किसी भी मेम्बर के लिए भी, सरकार के लिए भी, तो इस के लिए कंसिडरेशन के लिए अलग चाहिए, इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए अलग चाहिए। आज क्या हुआ है कि सरकार ने केवल इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए परमीशन लिया है, कंसिडरेशन के लिए नहीं लिया है। मेरी

प्रार्थना है कि कंसिडरेशन के लिए इन्हें अलग परमीशन की जरूरत होनी चाहिए जो इन्होंने ली नहीं, तो जब तक वह न ली जाय तब तक आप इस की आज्ञा न दीजिए कि हाउस इस को कंसिडर करे। आप इन को कहिए कि यह कंसिडरेशन के लिए राष्ट्रपति से स्वीकृति लें। अन्यथा इन को आज्ञा मत दीजिए। जब यह राष्ट्रपति की कंसेंट लाएं तब बिल कंसिडरेशन के लिए ले आएं नहीं तो न ले आएं।

SHRI RAM SEWAK: We have already been getting the recommendation in this form and it was accepted so far. Under article 117 of the Constitution we were getting permission from the President for introduction and not for moving for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: The Minister has admitted that he has no positive recommendation for moving that this Bill be taken into consideration. Therefore, his recommendation is only for the introduction of this Bill. Past practice is no remedy against the breach of an article of the Constitution and his defence is baseless and it has no substance. Article 117 applies to both the Bill and the amendment. A Bill making provision for any of the matters as well as an amendment making provision for any of these matters. Therefore, it is not either a Bill or an amendment; it applies to both. If the Government want to move an amendment to a Bill for that also a specific recommendation will be needed. A Member wishing to move an amendment must also go to the president before it can be allowed to be moved in this House. A Bill requires the President's recommendation both for introduction and consideration; an amendment requires the recommendation of the President for moving because the question of introduction of amendment does not come in. No Presiding Officer can say: please forgive this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not saying that.

SHRI DATTARAYA KUNTE: Nobody can say so; no body can condone a breach of the Constitution.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi): I should like to strike a different note. There are two circumstances in the Bill which I hope my learned friends will keep in view. The practice has been that in the case of a Bill two separate permissions of the President have not been taken....(*Interruptions.*) I should like to ask Members present here why they had not observed the practice that permission has not to be taken twice......(*Interruptions.*) Law is sometimes allowed to sleep.

A passionate respect for the Constitution cannot arise suddenly. This interest in the Constitution also should be sustained and substantiated. What I want to point out is, this has been the practice and practice can become as good as law.

The second point is this. The permission of the President is a very formal one. I hope there is not one known case in this House where permission has been refused. (*Interruption*) I would like to point out that this House has already lost so much time. (*Interruption*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Every minute is precious, and every minute in this house costs Rs. 3,000. Let us not waste our time on formalities of procedure and let us not waste the time of this House on *minutia* which are of no importance at all. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would appeal to Mr. Kunte. You have made your point, and let us hear the other hon. Members. I will call Mr. Goyal and Mr. Jha. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Please look into rule 348.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we have to deal with the provisions of the Constitution, and when we talk of either introduction or motion for consideration, we have also to take into consideration along with the provisions of the Constitution, the procedural rules framed under

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the Constitution itself. I refer to rule 68. A rule cannot violate the Constitution, and the Constitution also deals with rule-making powers.

First of all, I shall deal with rule 68. It reads:

> "The order of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing."

Then, I come to rule 348. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is waste of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not wasting the time of the House. The only thing is, I do not want to shut out any Member I want your co-operation.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Rule 348 read as follows:

> "Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary by a Minister in the following terms:—
>
> "The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, motion, demand for grant or amendment accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill.
>
> It shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct."

Rule 348 speaks about the way in which it should be moved. Then, I am coming to article 117. Here, the words "introduction" or "move" are in fact in consequence of the introduction, that the Bill be taken into consideration, and, then it is moved. That is the proper interpretation both of the constitutional provisions and the rules framed under the Constitution, especially ule 68.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I do not know for what purpose my learned friend, Mr. Bhandare, quoted rule 68, which only says: that the communication of the President shall be communicated to the Secretary. The relevant rule is 348 which says:

> "The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill, motion, demand for grant or amendment accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill."

As a Lawyer I know— and the General Clauses Act will help me—that the word "or" here has been used disjunctively and not conjunctively. If you read article 117, there also it is disjunctively used. It says:

> "(1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President."

Therefore, if we apply the principles of the General Clauses Act, according to which the word "or" is to be interpreted disjunctively, it separates the two and makes it obligatory that the recommendation of the President has to be sought and obtained for both of these things. The minister is only seeking help from past practice. It is quite possible that this point may not have struck anybody till now. Now it has struck Mr. Misra. Therefore, we should pass a legislation which is likely to be struck down by the Supreme Court because of this legal infirmity. After all, the President is not thousands of miles away. His recommendation can be obtained tomorrow and this Bill can certainly wait for 24 hours.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बात संविधान के आर्टिकल 117 (1) में उठाई गई है कि अमेण्डमेंट के लिये भी राष्ट्रपति की रिकमेन्डेशन चाहिये, मैं आपके

सामने उदाहरण के रूप में एक दूसरे बिल का रेफ़ेन्स देना चाहता हूं । मेरे हाथ में—दि रिक्वीजीशनिंग एण्ड एक्वीज़ीशन आफ़ इम्यूवेबिल प्रापर्टी (अमेण्डमेन्ट) बिल, 1969 है—यह भी अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल है, जो नियम साधारण बिल के लिये लागू है, वही अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल के लिये है और इस के पेज 5 पर लिखा है —

> "The President, having been informed about the subject matter of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1969, has recommended to the House the consideration of the Bill under article 117 (3) of the Constitution."

इससे बिलकुल साफ़ हो जाता है कि जब कन्सीड्रेशन और पासिंग की बात आती है तो राष्ट्रपति की रिकमेन्डेशन बिलकुल स्पष्ट रूप से होनी चाहिये और हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल 117(1) में भी यही बात स्पष्ट रूप से कही गई है ।

जिस समय इस का इन्ट्रोडक्शन हो रहा था, उस वक्त भी मैंने इस बात को उठाया था, लेकिन उस वक्त आप सख्त पड गये, मेरी बात को नहीं पकड़ा । यहां बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि इस में राष्ट्रपति की रिकमेन्डेशन नहीं है जो स्पष्ट रूप से होनी चाहिये । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जब तक ये राष्ट्रपति की रिकमेन्डेशन न लाये, इस बिल को विचार करने से रोका जाये ।

दूसरी बात ये है कि मंत्रालय के पास इतनी बड़ी पलटन है, सेक्रेटरीज़ की इतनी बड़ी पलटन है और कम्युनिकेशन की सारी सुविधायें हैं लेकिन फिर भी ये मुस्तैदी के साथ यहां पर बिल नहीं ला पाते है, इससे बड़े दुख की बात और क्या हो सकती है ।

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I am also a lawyer. (*Interruptions*). If you want light to be thrown on article 117(1), rule 348 does the trick, There, it is used distributively. You cannot introduce an amendment. Therefore, you have to associate "moving" with amendment and "introduction" with Bill. Rule 348 says:

> "....to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment".

There, the wagon is properly attached to the coach. Under article 117(1), you need President's recommendation only for introduction of a Bill or for the moving of an amendment. As far as article 117(3) is concerned, it does not apply in this case. It applies only in cases where expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India is involved. It is not involved here. Therefore, recommendation under article 117(3) is not necessary. Recommendation under article 117(1), already obtained, is good enough.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Article 117 (1) uses two words: introduced or moved. What is moved according to rules is explained in rule 74 where the heading is "Motion after introduction of Bills". Therefore any motion after the introduction of a Bill is not a motion for introduction. After introduction, what are the motions? According to rule 74, they are the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration etc. Motion is only the known form of move. There is no other meaning. Moving for consideration is a motion after introduction. For that purpose, introduction and moving are to be taken together and for moving also recommendation of the President is necessary.

The Parliamentary Affairs Minister referred to rule 348, but he had no patience to read it till the end. There are alternatives given there and the recommendation of the President will apply to each one of the alternatives. The last alternative is "or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill". So, the form prescribed also mentions motion for consideration which should get previous consent. Here there is no previous consent for consideration and therefore, he cannot move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main issue before the House is, the recommendation of the President for introduction has been obtained, but recommendation has not

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

been obtained for consideration. Before I give my ruling, I would like to ascertain from Government whether this Bill involves any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would draw the attention of the House to article 117(3) which reads thus:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure form the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the president has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

The Government has said very clearly that this Bill does not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, a specific recommendation from the President for the consideration of the Bill is not necessary.

The hon. Minister may resume his speech.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: The statutory rate of protective duty of raw silk, under item 46 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, is 60 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 8·80 per kilogram. At the time of the devaluation of the rupee on the 6th June, 1966, this duty was, by a notification under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, reduced to 50 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 8·80 per kilogram. In view of an unprecedented rise in the price of raw silk from Japan, and a consequent shrinkage in imports and abnormal rise in the prices of indigenous raw silk, the protective duty on raw silk was further reduced, by another notification dated the 28th March, 1968, to 30 per cent *ad valorem* without any specific duty. Since then the effective rate of protective duty on imports of raw silk has continued at the same level, namely 30 per cent *ad valorem*. The Tariff Commission have recommended the continuance of protection at this effective rate of duty and the Bill makes the necessary provision in this regard.

The scheme of protection to the sericulre industry covers, in addition to raw silk, products such as silk yarn, silk sewing thread, silk fabrics and also silk waste. There is an elaborate gradation of the rates of protective duty on different varieties of silk yarn, silk fabrics etc.

In its report on the sericulture industry the Tariff Commission has also made a number of ancillary recommendations. The decisions taken on these recommendations have been announced in the Resolution which with the report, has already been placed on the Table of the House, and necessary follow-up action is being taken by Government. The present Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendation of the Tariff Commission for continuance of protection to silk and silk products.

With these words, Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Sir, I sent you a note just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not been able to look into it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It is somewhat serious. I was not here at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me dispose of this, then I will come to you. I did not get the time even to read your note.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It will take a long time. An alarming news was given by the All India Radio that there was fisting in the House before the House adjourned. So, I came now.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Though the 1·30 English news bulletin of All India Radio said that there was fisting in this House, people were about to exchange blows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me go on with the business of the House.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sir, I want some clarification of the notes regarding this Bill. For people like me who do not understand it he has to explain these things. According to the rule, the duty is 30 per cent but the copy is wrong because the copy shows 60 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you speak you can make this point. You will get your chance.

14.55 hrs.

PETITION RE-DEMANDS OF STUDENTS AND YOUTH

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विद्यार्थियों और युवजनों की मांगों के बारे में एक याचिका पेश करता हूँ जिस पर श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम और अन्य व्यक्तियों के हस्ताक्षर हैं।

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we have spent a lot of time on the constitutional and other matters. The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. We should try to confine to that. The division of time is as follows :—

Congress (Opposition)	12	minutes
Swatantra	08	,,
Jana Sangh	06	,,
D.M.K.	06	,,
C.P.I.	06	,,
C.P.M.	04	,,
S.S.P.	04	,,
P.S.P.	04	,,
U.I.P.G.	06	,,
B.K.D.	02	,,
Unattached	06	,,
Congress	44	,,

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the sericulture industry is a very necessary industry. The quantity that is produced in the country is very small and a very large amount of it is being imported. The Tariff Commission having made the necessary enquiry have recommended that it needs protection. They have made these recommendations on that basis.

The Bill has come to give effect to the recommendations made by the Tariff commission. It is absolutely necessary that this important industry should be encouraged and it should be protected from competition from outside. With these words, I support this measure. I do not have much to say on this and take the time of the House. I do not take any more time of the House even though you have given me so much time.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Tariff Commission is a valuable institution which has built up over a period of years expertise, qualified staff and a rich tradition. But what I have been deeply concerned about during the last few years is that attempts have been made to denigrate the Tariff Commission and the Government has not cared to give due importance to it or even to defend it properly. The consequence has been that, gradually, its importance is being reduced. Now that the imports are being allowed within the country to an increased extent, I beleive, the tariffs have acquired importance as an instrument of planned policy and, as a consequence to the changes in the economic situation, more and more importance will have to be to tariffs.

Besides, the Administrative Reforms Commission has also recommended that the Tariff Commission should be given a different shape. I am surprised that like Nero the Administration Reforms commission wants to demolish and reconstruct. The fact is that they want the Commission to be re-named as the Commission Costs, Prices and Tariffs. The idea is that the functions of this Commission should be expanded. In my opinion, there is no need of abolition or anything of the kind. The Commission may or may not be re-named or christened. It makes little difference by whatever name you call it. So long as rose is a rose, by whatever name you call it, it makes little difference. But the main point is that the Tariff Commission's functions must increase. It should be allocated further duties so that its expertise is used to the greatest advantage in the interest of the nation. Before I go into the further functions which should be allocated to the Tariff Commission, I should like to make two or three points with regard to the Commission's functioning so that its importance may increase.

15 hrs.

Firstly, the Government's complaint is that the Tariff Commission takes a con-

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

siderable amount of time in giving its report. I think, it is necessary that the Commission should streamline its procedures and with the requisite staff—it can recruit additional staff, cost accountants, as necessary—it should see that its reports are expedited.

Secondly, in the determination of the price of any commodity, the Tariff Commission must ensure that it provides for rehabilitation-of-machinery allowance. Many of the industries in the country have become rather old; particularly in the case of cotton and sugar, the machinery have become old and worn-out over a period of years. It is, therefore, necessary that, in calculating the fair price for any commodity that is referred to the Tariff Commission, rehabilitation allowance in respect of machinery should be accounted for. Then, it should provide for a fair return on the capital employed; this is necessary to ensure that the industry develops properly and is enabled to plough back and re-invest the profits for expanding that industry. Thirdly, in an inflationary regime, it is necessary that the Tariff Commission also provides for what is known as 'escalation clause'. This means that if the prices of raw materials or the various components that enter into the price of any commodity increase, in that event the prices that are sanctioned by the Tariff Commission should automatically increase. These three factors must be taken into account by the Tariff Commission and then it would be able to arrive at prices which would be fair and reasonable.

The Tariff Commission Review Committee stated that in imposing statutory control over prices, the Tariff Commission shall always be consulted. But at times what happens in that certain government department decides to impose certain predetermined price and having pre-determined the price, they say that because it would take time they would not refer the matter to the Tariff Commission but would appoint some *ad hoc* departmental committee. That is a negation of the legitimate processes with regard to the tradition that has been established that all matters with regard to price-fixation shall be referred to the Tariff Commission. If it goes to the Tariff Commission, being an expert body they would recommend fair prices, but the Government, as I said, predetermine the prices and then refer to some *ad hoc* committee which just makes a show as if it is recommending fair prices but actually arrives at the conclusion concurring broadly with the pre-determined prices. This is not correct, fair and proper, and in all cases of price-fixation, Government must refer the matter to the Tariff Commission which would indicate fair prices on the basis of its expert examination.

With regard to the functions of the Tariff Commission, I should like to make two important points. Firstly, the public sector enterprises have been functioning in a manner which is not conducive to efficiency whereby the costs have been increasing all-round; owing to high costs of operation, many of the public sector enterprises are running in a loss. If those concerns are to run efficiently, it is imperative, in the national interest, that their prices, costs, should be properly controlled, and it is necessary that there should be what I would call 'cost reduction vigilance studies'; cost reduction vigilance studies should be conducted in respect of all public sector enterprises, and that can be done by the Tariff Commission. That should be an important function assigned to this Commission and as a consequence, they could identify and indicate the areas of weakness in the public sector enterprises, where those enterprises are losing money.

1505 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*].

These cost studies or cost reduction vigilance studies could be of great utility in improving of the functioning and efficiency of public sector enterprises and in reducing the cost of operation of these enterprises which would also result in improving their financial performance and financial results and reduce their losses. Besides, with regard to the determination of the prices of public sector enterprises products, there also the function could be entrusted to the Tariff Commission to examine as to what should be the fair prices of the products which are produced by these public undertakings. If these functions with regard to the examination of the costs and examination of the prices of

products of public undertakings are taken up by the Tariff Commission, I believe it could be a very important body, the functioning of which would ensure to the benefit of the country and would considerably assist in improving their performance.

I would also suggest that the exercises by the Planning Commission could benefit considerably if the function was also allocated to the Tariff Commission in the sense that their studies of prices and costs in respect of selected industrial products should be taken up by the Planning Commission. It would also help the Government in evolving a rational policy in respect of the prices of industrial products, raw materials and intermediate goods. In our economy the prices of many commodities, particularly, industrial products, raw materials and intermediate goods are in certain cases controlled or rather determined by the Government of India. There the Planning Commission has a voice. It also participates in the exercise and if it takes the assistance of the Tariff Commission, I believe this could assist considerably in arriving at industrial prices which would be reasonable and fair not only to the industry but also to the consumers because, in a democracy the interests of the consumer should be sovereign. That is something which this Government does not recognize.

I would like to refer to another very important point. Although the Ministry of Company Affairs and Industrial Development may not be represented here now, I hope the Ministry here concerned would refer it to that Ministry. This is with regard to cost audit. It was recommended that the Company Law Department in prescribing cost audit should consult the Tariff Commission. I do not know if they have consulted. If not, they should consult them in future. The point that I am trying to make is that it is provided in the Companies Act that qualifications shall be prescribed for Chartered Accountants who might also undertake cost audit. The Company Law Department for the last 3 years or more than three years have not prescribed any qualifications. It is probably implied that

this audit should go to the Cost Accountants. The fact is that the profession of Cost Accountants has not developed to that extent and as a consequence, what is happening is that the Managing Agency in certain cases is finding Cost Accountants from their own group, setting them up as dummy cost accountants firms and allocating them the cost audit. The very purpose for which cost audit was established is thereby defeated. I am sounding a note of warning that if the big firms or at least the established firms who are able to resist any pressure or influence by the managing directors or the directors are not appointed to undertake cost audits, and only the large chartered accountant firms come into the picture, then I think the purpose of cost audit would be defeated, and it is for the Company Law Department to take notice of this warning and to prescribe the necessary qualifications. The cost audit profession must come up. It is in the country's interest. Any effort to prescribe to them such audits as they are not in a position to undertake satisfactorily would only lead to the purpose of cost audit being defeated.

Coming to the sericulture industry, protection is necessary and it should be continued. But the progress that the sericulture industry has made during the past few years is not satisfactory. It is slow and it is poor, and today it is known that the quality of the Indian cocoons silk is so poor that whereas one-sixth of the Japanese cocoon material is silk, in India, it is only one-fifteenth....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Even less.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Therefore, it is necessary that while the Tariff Commission should definitely give protection, it should also see that the Ministry which is looking after this sericulture industry makes efforts to improve the quality of Indian cocoons and that the sericulture industry is able to reach its consummation so that it is able to produce quality products and that the quality of Indian cocoons improves, and to the extent that protection helps it, I think it is most welcome.

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

I have indicated the various functions that should be allocated to the Tariff Commission and if that is done, I think that this expert body which is a national institution of importance would be of greater help and benefit to the country ; if in the exercises for in determining the costs of commodities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a great protector of monopolists.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Its great potentialities should in my opinion be properly utilised. Therefore, the Tariff Commission should be given its due importance. If the staff needs to be strengthened, then that should be done. If some cost accountants or chartered accountants have to be added to the staff of the Tariff Commission that should also be done. The functions of the Tariff Commission should be enlarged so that as the ARC has recommended, it becomes in effect a commission on costs, prices and tariffs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Cocoons do not produce tycoons, but the tycoons have grown very well.

15.14 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF SOME MEMBERS

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी-अभी लोक सभा के सामने शान्तिमय जलूस पर जिस में नवयुवक विद्यार्थी पूरे देश से आए हुए थे, बर्बर पुलिस के लोगों ने लाठी चार्ज किया है । महिलाओं के कपड़े फ़ाड़े गए हैं । उनकी मांग क्या थी ? उन की मांग थी कि अठारह साल उम्र के लोगों को वोट का हक दिया जाए । उनकी मांग थी कि बेकारों को भत्ता दिया जाए । इस सरकार ने दो मापदंड अपना रखे हैं । इन्दिरा जी के समर्थन में जब प्रदर्शन किया जाता है तब सरकार को धारा 144 से कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है, उस प्रकार का प्रदर्शन पुलिस के साये के नीचे होता है लेकिन दूसरा प्रदर्शन जो शान्तिमय ढंग से भी हो रहा होता है, उसको आगे आने नहीं दिया जाता है, उन प्रदर्शनकारियों के साथ इस प्रकार का बर्बर व्यवहार किया जाता है । सदस्यों तक से दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने अपनी बात रख दी है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं । एक सरदार लड़का है उसको बहुत बुरी तरह से चोट आई है । पुलिस बहुत ज्यादती कर रही है । धारा 144 नहीं रहनी चाहिये । लोगों को शान्तिमय ढंग से प्रदर्शन करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये । जिन्दाबाद सुनने को प्रधान मंत्री को शौक रहता है, अपने समर्थन में बातें सुनने का प्रधान मंत्री को शौक रहता है तो लोगों की जो न्यायोचित मांगें हैं, उनको भी तो उनको सुनना चाहिये । इस तरह से जो लोग लोक सभा के सामने अपनी मांग ले कर आयें, उन पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी-प्रहार, उन के साथ ज्यादती और बुरा बर्ताव बहुत ही निन्दनीय है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर बयान दे, गिरफ्तार किये हुए विद्यार्थियों को तत्काल छोड़ा जाये और उन पर जो लाठी-चार्ज किया गया है, उस की न्यायिक जांच हो । आप मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में बयान देने के लिए कहें **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज़ : (बम्बई दक्षिण) : दफा 144 को हमेशा के लिए हटा दिया जाये । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) : एक महीना पहले प्रधान मंत्री की तारीफ करने के लिए लोक सभा के सामने एक जलूस आया था और उन लोगों को इजाजत दे दी गई थी, जब कि हम लोगों को नहीं दी गई है । यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । जो लाठी-चार्ज हुआ है, उस की जांच की जाये । **(व्यवधान)** ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : (इटावा) : सभापति महोदय, में एक नई जानकारी देना चाहता हूं । **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : : आप की पार्टी के नेता और उपनेता दोनों ने इस बात को हाउस के सामने रख दिया है। इस बात रिकार्ड पर चली गई है और अब वह हाउस और मिनिस्टर्ज के सामने है । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम सेवक यादव : लोक सभा के सदस्य, श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र, को पीटा गया है, उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : : अभी में वहां से आ रहा हूं । हम ने इस बात पर एतराज किया कि इस तरह से.....

सभापति महोदय : में एलाऊ नहीं करता हूं । मैं ने माननीय सदस्यों की बात सुन ली है । अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह बोलेंगे, तो वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा । रिकार्ड न किया जाये ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : **

सभापति महोदय : हो गई बात । आप के नेता ने यह बात सदन के सामने रख दी है । आप को-आपरेट कीजिए ।—श्री महीडा । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम सेवक यादव : चूंकि इस सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य, श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र, को पीटा गया है और गिरफ्तार किया गया है, इस लिए में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि संसद-कार्य मंत्री, श्री रघु रामैया, इस बारे में तत्काल जानकारी दें कि उन को कहां चोट आई है । **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आपने अपनी बात कह दी है । वह रिकार्ड पर आ गई है । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रवि राय : वह कैसे गिरफ्तार हुए, उन को चोटें लगी है या नहीं, मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बयान दें । **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय आप की बात सुन रहे हैं । आप ने जो बात कही है, वह हाउस के सामने आ गई है, रिकार्ड पर आ गई है । श्री महीडा **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : संसद-कार्य मंत्री को इस बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप इतना कह दें कि मंत्री महोदय आध घंटे में इस सदन को इस बारे में जानकारी दे दें । **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : : यह बात रिकार्ड पर आ गई है । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : **

सभापति महोदय : : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं आयेगा ।—श्री महीडा ।

15.18 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : Before I begin my speech, may I draw your attention to the convention that Opposition Members while they are sitting on the Treasury Benches should not address the Chair ? They should go to their seats and then address the Chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is the latest position ? Where is the hon. Member now ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I am here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA What about tomorrow ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I shall always be here. Let not my hon. friend worry about it.

**Not recorded.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He was with the Organisation ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I welcome this Bill because it rightly gives protection to the silk industry. The silk industry has been a very ancient industry. India and China were the countries which for thousand of years used to give silk to the whole world. During the British regime, though the Indian Tariff Act was there it never gave protection to the Indian silk industry, nor did it help India very much, because of the import of foreign silk which naturally harmed our industry. I am glad that after 35 years, the silk industry of India has been given protection in the right manner. French silk was much more known to India than Indian silk. French silk from Lyons was the fashion of our women rather than Indian silk. It is a very happy interlude now that we are having Indian silk which is appreciated by Indian women and by the Indian people and also by the foreigners. Very rightly, the sericulture industry should be given all encouragement. I would request the hon. Minister that this industry should be turned into a cottage industry and should be given more protection and more encouragement. In places like Kashmir where the climate is suitable to this industry and in places like Mysore where the forest region is suitable for this industry, it should be given all encouragement.

Indian silk is in demand everywhere. We should reduce our consumption here so that more could be exported. Unless we do this, Indian silk will vanish from the foreign markets. This industry needs protection by our own people. We should do everything possible to see that Indian silk becomes popular all over the world.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I come from Mysore State which produces 80 per cent of mulberry silk and 60 per cent of the total silk produced in India. Strictly speaking, I should be entitled to at least 60 per cent of the time of the House. But it has so happened that the learned lawyers have taken a good portion of the time and following them the learned auditor also devoted himself to this subject in his own way. I am concerned with the Bill and not with things which are extraneous.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What about the learned ICS ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The learned ICS is about to speak. Kindly hear him.

I would draw attention to the fact that in spite of the Tariff Commission warning Government in their report that any reduction in import duties will not only affect the growth of the industry but in fact its very existence, Government have proceeded to reduce the duties. This reduction should not be ignored in spite of the fact that it has been concealed from us so well that it has so far not attracted the attention of the House.

Under item 46, the duty has been reduced from 60 per cent plus Rs. 8·80 per kg. to 30 per cent. Of course, this reduction took place about a year and a half ago by executive order and it is now being brought to the statute book. In item 46(1), reduction is from 60 to 50 per cent. In item 47, it is again from 60 to 50 per cent and in item 48, it is from 120 to 100 per cent.

The question is : has there been any improvement in the industry to justify these reductions? This industry has been consistently suffering from inflation. In the last four years, the price of mulberry had gone up, according to the Tariff Commission, by 117 per cent. At the same time, the wages of workers have increased. The Commission thought that the disadvantage of the industry compared with foreign the industry is 32 per cent. The Commission also finds that the imported price of Japanese silk is much lower than our own price, something like Rs. 200—it was much less before, at Rs. 100—as against our own price of Rs. 260 and more. Not only is the imported price so low but when the silk is sold, the price is raised by Rs. 60/- to Rs. 260/- for

travelling the short distance from Bombay to Banaras. These are facts. The industry is not in a position to meet foreign competition. The reasons have not been touched in the Government's note although the Tariff Commission has made a strong point about it. Japan which supplies 52 per cent of world's silk, is the largest producer as against five per cent which we produce; it has many advantages. In respect of cocoons they get, as mentioned by Mr. Kothari, three times as much silk as we do. Their mulberry cultivation is five times as productive as ours per hectare. When we are such a small constituent of world production, and when we are so much at a disadvantage in respect of costs, Government has to justify to this House, to the Tariff Commission and also to the silk industry why it has made these cuts. This is not a Bill which one must formally welcome because you must get down to the facts of this Bill. Government is proceeding to kill this industry though it is not obvious to all except those who make a study of the details. When duty was reduced in relation to raw silk from 50 to 30 per cent there was an immediate drop in the price of our own silk at Malda which is an area well known for silk from Rs. 200 to Rs. 170. In Mysore State this reduction caused a loss of lakhs of rupees...... (*Interruptions*). I shall be very brief indeed. I therefore ask the Government to reconsider the cut which they are making in the import duty. These cuts are not fair. They are against the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I have given an amendment which, I hope, has the sanction of the President. In respect of raw silk I ask them to restore the old rate; it is quite easy to accept that amendment.

I entirely agree with Mr. Mahida that the condition of the industry should be improved. Mr. Kothari also said the same thing. What is the Government going to do about the various proposals made by the Tariff Commission ? A very important recommendation was that we should not export our waste. We export fifty per cent of our waste which comes back to us at a high price as silk. Why have they not, either through this Bill or separately, placed a ban on waste export ? The other important recommendation is about Kashmir. Kashmir is an ideal place for silk growing. In Kashmir silk production has simply gone down; it is going down every day. The Commission thinks that soon Kashmir will be out of the picture altogether. They have priced silk at Rs. 3·50 per kg. as against Rs. 7-9 in Mysore and Rs. 5-7 in Bengal. By an executive order the price of silk has been pegged down. How can you expect anyone to produce silk cocoon. The Centre should ask the Kashmir Government to remove this clamp on prices as it seriously affects production of Kashmir silk which was once well-known for its quality and was popular in the Indian and even foreign markets. The other recommendations are in respect of mulberry. Mulberry responds to irrigation in an amazing way. It increases almost four times as much in its nutrient content if it is irrigated. The Ministry spends very large sums of money on the Silk Board, something about Rs. 11 crores. Why cannot they think of subsidising the irrigation of mulberry particularly in Mysore where the production per acre in the rain-fed areas is low ?

Another proposal is about the quality of the seeds for which some kind of regulation is necessary in West Bengal. In Mysore, there is a regulation that only certified seeds should be used.

Then there is the question of raw silk not being properly tested in the testing houses. There is no proper equipment in these testing houses. I am mentioning this because silk is a very old industry, an industry about which we have been proud ; it attracted I think the East India Co., when it was functioning in this country. We cannot allow it to go down. Except in Mysore, in every other State, the progress of production is only downward. What the Ministry has got to do is this. First of all, they have to retain at least the existing protection, and to follow the recommendation of the Tariff Commission made so far. What the Ministry has got to do is to take up the other recommendations of the Tariff Board. The Tariff Board has been des-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

cribed by Mr. Kothari as in decay. I do not want to travel more than that, but I must say that the Tariff Commission is about to die. This is what we should realise The Government appointed a Prices Commission which is taking over, if not the statutory duties of the Tariff Commission, all the other reference in respect of prices which were given to the Tariff Commission. I raised the question in this House, why Government does not endow the Tariff Commission with the functions which were to be given to the Prices Commission, but the reply was that the Tariff Commission would continue with its own functions.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a monopoly institute.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He says it is a monopoly institute. I suppose the Government therefore wants the Prices Commission as some representatives of the communists, who will not only pull down the prices but will pull down the entire structure of the country in the way as Samson did.

I do not wish to be diverted and I come back again to silk, and I would urge among the Minister to accept my amendment when it comes.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Sir, the sericulture industry is one of the oldest industries in the oriental world. In the first century B. C., we have got references that Indian silk was exported to foreign countries. On the other hand, Kalidasa refers to the use of Chinese silk in India. Therefore, there has been a two-way traffic in India in those days. However, I shall not take the time of the House by referring to those past events.

Indian silk is now exported to foreign countries. It is a foreign-exchange earning trade. But what happens is, there is no pre-shipment inspection properly done. It is sometimes done by the Textile Commission, and sometimes it is done by the Central Silk Board. There is, therefore, no uniformity to maintain the standard of Indian silk. As a result, we find fine varieties of foreign silk are imported into India to the tune of thousands of rupees every year. It deals a blow to the growth of sericulture industry in our country.

Again, there are two spun silk miles in our country. One is in Mysore and the other is in Assam. But these two mills are not working properly, and they are having idle capacity simply because Government has introduced a rule that silk waste is to be exported to foreign countries in the proportion of 1:1. It means, if an exporter exports 1 kg. of silk waste, then only he can sell 1 kg. of silk waste to the spun silk mills. These two mills are starving for want of silk waste. Government should prohibit the export of silk waste to foreign countries and issue instructions that all silk waste should be supplied to these spun silk mills in our country, so that these two mills can function properly.

There are four varieties of silk—mulberry, *tasar*, *endi* and *munga*. Export incentives are available for mulberry and *tasar* silks, but there is no incentive whatsoever for *endi* and *munga*. Assam and Bengal grow abundantly *endi* silks which are very rich in quality. Assam alone monopolises in *munga* silks. But the Government of India has given a step-motherly treatment to these two varieties of silk. If I say step-motherly, it will be an insult to step-mothers, because step-mothers are not so partial to their step-children. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give proper incentives for the export of *endi* and *munga* silks to foreign countries on a par with mulberry and *tasar* silks.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani) : Sir, Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that he has a right to speak on this Bill because he comes from Mysore. I have got an equal right, because I come from the south which produces the world-renowned Canjeevaram silk.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It weaves it, not produces it.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : This protective measure has been brought on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. We thank the Government for it, but Government should not rest content with simply bringing this measure

The sericulture industry is an ancient industry, particularly for southern States, specially Tamilnadu. Even in the aged times, silk fabrics have been exported from the south. It is pertinent to note that the exports are going up. Only handloom silks are in growing demand from almost all foreign countries including the USA and European countries. When I had been to Europe last year as a member of the handloom silk delegation, we found that from every country there was demand for handloom silk only. But the handloom silk industry is in a regrettable position. There is no control over the price of raw silk and other silk required by the handloom industry. The price fluctuates violently. It is Rs. 110 one month and it rises suddenly to Rs. 150 the next month. All these affect the wages of the weavers in turn. If you are interested in exporting silk, you should more and more concentrate on export of handloom silk only because only handloom silks are popular in foreign countries. Government should take steps to produce more and more silk and supply it to the handloom weavers at reasonable prices. It has been pointed out by Government that the export has gone up from Rs. 2·68 crores in 1968 to Rs. 8·8 crores from January to September, 1969. But still there is a very great demand and it is not being fully met. Most of the exporters in Madras are not able to meet the demand for handloom silks particularly from the European Common Market countries, which have been good enough to waive the tariff. Government should take steps to see that the weavers are given handloom yarn at cheap prices.

Government have not planned properly for the requirements of silk yarn either by the handloom industry or the powerloom industry. The demand as given by the government is 999 tonnes in 1969 which may go up to 1,276 tonnes in 1974. Yet, government have not taken any steps to produce more indigenous silk. As pointed out by the previous speakers, even the import of silkworm seed has fallen from 7·01 kilograms to 3·17 kilograms. Therefore, government should take steps to import more silkworm seeds.

Many difficulties are experienced by those people who rear silk worms. Government should study the various reports of committees and commissions on this subject and help these people, if possible by supplying the seeds at subsidised rates. This will go a long way to improve the production of silk yarn that is required by the country.

Finally, I whole-heartedly support the measure for giving protection to the sericulture industry in the country. I would request the government to take vigorous steps to see that silk is produced more and more in the coming years than what we have already planned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, before I come to silk I would like to say a few words on the Tariff Commission and quote its report. The Tariff Commission is an institution on which people can hardly have any confidence. The Tariff Commission is a show-room for the monopolists. They have been serving the monopolists more than anybody else. Their job is to regularise inflated costs of production and depleted sales revenue. I wish to quote one or two things mentioned in the Report of the Tariff Commission which look fantastic to all of us. The Commission says :

> "The consumers purchasing products of the protected industries are approached regularly to ascertain their views on quality and price and further action taken wherever necessary."

Have any of us ever heard of such an enquiry ? Have any of us ever received such a request ? I have met thousands of people and they all feel the same way about this institution. What is this institution doing ? Whose interest is it serving ? I know that during the last twenty years the members of the Tariff Commission have got big posts for their sons and dear ones in big industries. That is how they get higher prices for monopolies. We know all these things.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

The Report again says :

> "Generally, most of the consumers of protected commodities were satisfied with the availability quality and price."

Have you ever heard such fantastic nonsense ? These are the sorts of things that the Tariff Commission is selling to us. This is a bogus institution. They are functioning to serve the monopolists. So, Government must go into the activities of the Tariff Commission and examine the conduct of those who have been connected with the Tariff Commission during the last twenty years. Because I know many cases where Tariff Commission high-ups have got their sons employed in big industries and get in return certificates for them. This is a very serious matter.

I now come to silk. This industry has suffered because of the utter failure of the government. I tell you, the Government is no good and the Minister is no good.

I shall quote instances. The silk industry engages 32 lakhs of people. It has the fourth place in world production, Japanese being the first, the Chinese being the second—Swatantra and Jana Sangh may please note—the Union of Soviet Russia being third and we are the fourth. The total production in 1966 was worth Rs. 26 crores but the rate of growth never exceeded 2 per cent between 1966 and today.

The bulk, almost whole, of the mulberry silk waste is exported. Why is it so ? Why is it that we must sell our waste for a song and import the finished product at their price? I do not understand why it is not banned and silk waste is not processed here and used as the industry's raw material. They are anxious to reduce the protective duty. Whom are they anxious to please—the Japanese silk industry financed by the Yankee banks ? Is that the story ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now. He was allotted only 4 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I know, Sir, you are a good man in the Chair. In Bhagalpur, your State, the silk industry has gone down the drain. I shall just throw a little light on that.

About the import duty, I ask why you do not import silk worm seed and improve your production. This is a case of the Government's failure.

About the quality of silk, what do they say ? It says :—

> "Several complaints have been made regarding the quality of Indian silk. It has been stated that the silk is poor and does not qualify even for the minimum grade of international standards."

What are you doing sitting here with a galaxy of bureaucrats around you flourishing on people's money ? The Japanese silk cocoon gives one-fifth or even more than that while the Indian silk cocoon gives no more than one-fifteenth or even less than that. On top of it—I will read out something—

> "In terms of cost and rearing efficiency, the Indian Sericulture Industry has to improve its performance six-fold in order to reach Japanese standards;"

What has he got to say about that ?

Some of the mulberry silk waste and most of the non-mulberry silk waste is used for hand-spinning. The bulk of the mulberry silk waste, as I said, is exported.

There is free flow of smuggled metallic thread through Nepal. Government has failed to check that. That is also making things complicated for the industry. Your failure is known to everybody.

What I suggest to the Government is to go in for vigorous research and try to improve the silk industry and the local production, so that you are not required to import raw silk from other countries. In doing that you cannot make much progress until and unless you handle your workers properly. You are treating your research institute workers very shabbily. There is a ferment in the Berhampur Sericulture Research Institute. You

have violated the promise that you had already given to us. When this sericulture research institute was being merged into the Central Silk Board an assurance was given to the West Bengal Government and also to the workers that Class III and Class IV staff shall not be transferred outside the State of West Bengal except on promotion to superior posts when vacancies in such superior posts were not available in the State of West Bengal. The Government is now anxious to violate that and are asking those workers to sign tonnes of forms. That has led to a lot of discontent and unrest. You cannot progress if you ignore the human factor which is so very valuable in this industry.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, while the Minister moved for consideration of the Bill I had my doubt which, I think, has to be resolved by the hon. Minister. At page 7 of the notes circulated it says :–

> "The protective duty on raw silk is 30 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from the 28th March, 1968".

If that is so, the copy of the Act given in the Bill, shows the existing duty as something more, namely, 60 per cent. Why was it not indicated in the Schedule ? If, under the provisions of the Tariff Act, it was reduced, this Schedule must have been amended. If in 1968 it was reduced by a notification, why was the Act not amended ? It has come before the House as it stood before 1968.

That apart, what is the policy of the protective tariff ? A protective tariff tries to help the industry and neutralises its disadvantages that accrue to the industry as against foreign competition. According to the Tariff Commission's Report, the disadvantage is 32 per cent. 30 per cent protective tariff has been sanctioned. What is the purpose ? Does the Government want that 2 per cent should be left to the independent initiative of the industry here. Perhaps, the Government wants that 2 per cent be made up by further tightening of the belt by the industry.

All the same, you will find that the capacity of our industry, as in June, 1969. was 111 tonnes but the production was only 73 tonnes. According to the estimated demand given by the Ministry, in 1969, it will be 2,437 tonnes and from then onwards, in 1974, it will be 3,111 tonnes and also, in respect of silk waste, it will be 1,276 tonnes. If this is the nature of the demand and the production is only about 10 per cent of the demand, how is the demand going to be met ?

In laying down our tariff policy, a balance has to be struck between the demand met by the indigenous industry and by the imports within the country. Now, this 2 per cent does not serve the purpose that is still there to neutralise. The second purpose is to see how you are going to meet the demand of this country. If the demand is so much and the production is so little you must meet the demand by imports. And the necessary consequence will follow. It has been suggested, and rightly so, that there should be an attempt to cut down domestic consumption so that we can export more. In certain articles, so far as tusser, muga and eri are concerned, we have almost a virtual monopoly. So, they need not require any protection. But they require encouragement and they require some incentive for export. The Government has not come forward with any such incentive or such encouragement. It has been alleged by some persons that the treatment meted out to these two industries is almost step-motherly treatment.

Regarding tusser, muga and eri, what is the position now ? We are exporting all the waste. That waste also includes, according to the calculations, tusser, eri and muga, all the wastes which are included in the total waste. The silk waste also includes tusser, eri and muga. Why should that be so ? If the Government can somehow manage or encourage the spinning of silk waste, then we may not be required to export silk waste and purchase finished products instead.

Our silk industry is mostly domestic industry. About 32 lakhs of people are engaged in it, in all the stages of the

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

silk industry. In order to give them employment, we should somehow provide more and more raw materials so far as raw silk and other raw materials are concerned. The policy that has been followed by the Government neither helps the industry nor helps the workers. The Bill simply makes 30 per cent protective tariff from 60 per cent. There is another incompatibility also. In respect of item No. 48, previously it was 120 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 13·80 per kg. and now it has become 120 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 18·70. In the name of rationalisation, the tariff policy is being tinkered with in this way.

Finally, another Bill has been circulated but not yet introduced; that Bill wants to repeal the Tariff Act. If that is so, if you are going to have another Bill in the next Session, why should you come with this Amendment now ? Government has the power to reduce, under the Act itself, by notification and to place that notification before the House; that will be perfectly valid. If you are going to repeal the Act by bringing another Bill which is now in the offing and has been circulated also, what is the fun in extending this protection till 1974 ? You can as well do it under the next Bill which is coming up. So, while supporting the protection, I oppose the nature of the protection and oppose the Bill.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : I expected the Government to come out with suggestions as to how our silk industry could be made self-sufficient instead of with some suggestions in regard to duties. As some of the members have spoken about their places, I would say that in my place also in West Bengal, particularly in my area, Raghunathpur in Purulia district and Vishnupur in Bankaura district, this cottage industry was producing tusser, muga and all silken things, but because there has been no incentive from the side of the Government, most of the families are now sitting idle. Not only is there no incentive from the Government, but there is also shortage of raw material. In Raghunathpur alone, there are about a thousand families who are depending on this cottage industry for the last so many decades; they have now been sitting idle unemployed and I do not know what would be their future.

Some proposal has come to those weavers from some private business people who are exporting tusser, etc., to America and other European countries. These business people have very recently come out with the proposal—I have seen it very recently—that they will be supplying the raw material to them and after preparation of the tusser and silk, these businessmen would purchase them and export them to foreign countries, and the only thing that the weavers would get would be some 'mazdoori' or some charges for that. That is the proposal that has now come from private business people. I accuse the Government for neglecting these poor people. This is not the case only in Purulia and Bankaura districts; my friend was also talking about Bhagalpur; I know, a huge quantity of tusser product is going to America from Bhagalpur. All these things are exported through private business people. There is no role of the Government in this sphere. I fail to understand this. When our industries are not properly fed, when our industries are sitting idle due to shortage of silk waste, what is the fun in exporting these things from our country ? We have to encourage our industries; we have to see that the people who are employed there somehow pull on in these industries; it is in the interest of employment potential that we should keep these industries going. That is why I said that I expected the Government to come out with a proposal by which Government could have suggested that by such and such time our silk industries would be self-supporting. But instead of that, Government has come out with this proposal with which I quite disagree. I would also like to warn the Government that it would be a dangerous thing if the protective duty is not increased. It will be a dangerous thing. Therefore, with this suggestion I would again like to urge on the Government to give due consideration to these cottage industries. As my hon. DMK friend has very correctly said, in foreign countries the demand for handloom silk is more than for mill-made silk. Therefore, the weavers who are preparing this silk should be encouraged

and all raw materials and other things needed for this industry should be supplied to them.

16 hrs.

My last point is that there should be research by the Government. I share the same view about the Tariff Commission as my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. It is a commission which has only looked to the interests of the industrialists. It has not looked to the interests of the people. It has not looked to the interests of the workers. Therefore, about the Tariff Commission I have got the same grievance.

With these words I thank you for the time you have given me.

**SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the silk industry in our country is a very vital industry. This is one of the industries which earn for the country the much needed foreign exchange. In the past this industry was able to earn, through experts, foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 2 to 2·5 crores. During 1965-66 the Foreign exchange earned was about 5 crores and last year it was about Rs. 8·5 crores. Therefore there is need for expanding the industry as this will, in turn, earn us more foreign exchange. In Jammu and Kashmir this is a public sector industry run by the State Government. In Assam and West Bengal, it is in the private sector. No doubt it is doing well, yet because of the potential, every encouragement should be given to this industry for further expansion. Mainly, as other hon. Members have stated, research facilities in sericulture should be provided and other efforts made to augment production. Government should give a serious thought to the needs of this industry. The allocation of funds for the purpose should also be increased considerably.

This Bill is timely and welcome. I am sure, it would give a fillip to the industry. I trust, therefore, that the House would unanimously pass the Bill.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, इस के पहले कि मैं इस विधेयक पर कुछ कहूं, चूंकि यह विधेयक टैरिफ ऐक्ट से ताल्लुक रखता है जिसके पहले अनुच्छेद में सिल्क गुड्स और सिल्क प्रोडक्शन अमेंडमेंट की बातें आती हैं, इस लिये में आप से टैरिफ पालिसी पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

हिन्दुस्तान की टैरिफ पालिसी मोटे तौर पर साफ नहीं है । वह कन्फ्यूज्ड है । या यों कहिये थोड़ी देर के लिये कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो माल बाहर जाता है और बाहर के मुल्कों के साथ जो हमारा इस विषय में सम्बन्ध आता है, उस के मुताल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान की नीति कुछ बुजदिली की है । उदाहरण के तौर पर कामनवैल्थ के नाते हिन्दुस्तान को प्रिफरेंस दिया गया कि उसका माल ब्रिटेन में ड्यूटी फ्री इम्पोर्ट होगा । हालांकि यह सूती कपड़े की बात है, लेकिन चूंकि यह टैरिफ की बात है इस लिये मैं इस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । आज ब्रिटेन हमारे ड्यूटी फ्री के सिलसिले को खत्म कर रहा है । यही नहीं, 15 परसेंट और ड्यूटी लगाने जा रहा है जो माल हिन्दुस्तान का ब्रिटेन जायेगा उस पर । नतीजा यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की एक्सपोर्ट को धक्का लगेगा । इस के लिये हिन्दुस्तान ने कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाया । ब्रिटेन से डेलिगेशन आया । उस से क्या बातें हुई इसकी मंत्री महोदय ने सफाई नहीं दी, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस बारे में भारत सरकार की कुछ भीरुता की नीति है। उसके बाद अंकटाड ने यह फैसला किया कि जो विकसित देश हैं इंगलैंड, अमरीका आदि वे विकासशील देशों से इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स, मशीनरी इत्यादि का इम्पोर्ट करें और जो टैरिफ है उसको कम करें । लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया है । उस में भी आपने भीरुता ही दिखाई है ।

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

जहां तक निर्यात की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं देख रहा हूं कि उस में कन्फ्यूशन है । सैरिकलचर इंडस्ट्री और उसके निर्यात का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, सिल्क गुड्स का विदेशों में प्रचार हो, इसके मुताल्लिक आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? विदेशों में सिल्क गुड्स का प्रचार करने के बारे में आपने क्या नीति अपना रखी है ? अमरीका, ब्रिटेन आदि में आपने इसका क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? आपके वहां दूतावास हैं । वहां आपके कमशियल अटैची हैं । उन्होंने कितना काम किया है । वहां आपकी सिल्क गुड्स के सैम्पल जायें, उनका वहां प्रदर्शन हो, प्रचार हो, इसके लिए आपने क्या काम किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि कोई कारगर कदम आपने इस विषय में नहीं उठाये हैं । जो माल आप यहां तैयार करते हैं, उसके बारे में यूरोप के देशों को आप बतायेंगे, उनका प्रदर्शन करेंगे, तब जा कर लोग खरीदेंगे । तब जा कर इफैक्टिव डिमांड की बात आएगी । पिछली बार सिल्क बोर्ड जो बिल आया था उस पर हुई बहस में मैंने कहा था कि सिल्क के माल के लिए यूरोप के लोग लालायित रहते हैं । उस सारी बात को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । आप बाहर प्रचार नहीं करते हैं। होम प्राडक्शन बढ़े इसके लिए प्रोटैक्टिव ड्यूटी को आप कम करते ताकि रॉ सिल्क आए और सैरिकलचर इंडस्ट्री बढ़े, उसको कुछ सुविधा मिले, तो इसका मैं स्वागत करता ।

यहां काटेज इंडस्ट्री की बात भी उठाई है । जो सफाई दी गई है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है । अप-टू-डेट मींस आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या आप इस्तेमाल में ला रहे हैं ? दुनिया के मुल्कों में अप-टू-डेट मींस आफ प्रोडक्शन इस्तेमाल में लाए जा रहे हैं । लेकिन क्या आप उनका इस्तेमाल करेंगे ? फुल कैपेसेटी में क्या आप इस को करेंगे ? खादी का सवाल भी यहां आ जाता है । विनोबा भावे ने भी कहा था कि मिलों का जवाब मिलों से ही दिया जा सकता है । खादी के मींस आफ प्रोडक्शन में आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा, उनको मार्डनाइज करना होगा, अप-टू-डेट बनाना होगा । सिल्क की काटेज इंडस्ट्री है । रोजगार की दृष्टि से यह बात ठीक है । उत्पादन के साधन इस क्षेत्र में भी अप-टू-डेट होने चाहियें, आधुनिक मशीनरी होनी चाहिये, तभी जाकर इसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा ।

मिंक कोट की बात कई बार आती है । मिंक इंडस्ट्री की कैलिफोर्निया में बड़ी केअर होती है । उसकी रुएं जो होती हैं, उनकी बड़ी देखभाल होती है । सिल्क कोकूंज की बड़ी देखभाल होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उतनी यहां भी होती है । जो केअर वहां होती है, जितना ध्यान विदेशों में दिया जाता है, क्या उतना ध्यान यहां दिया जाता है । कोकूंज के डिवेलेपमेंट में तथा सिल्क को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या आप उतना ही ध्यान देने के लिए तैयार हैं और हैं तो आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, प्रोटैक्टिव ड्यूटी का सम्बन्ध है, एड वैलोरम रेट में आप कुछ परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं । लेकिन पर किलोग्राम में कहीं कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर रहे हैं । आठ रुपये अस्सी पैसे पर किलोग्राम का जो हिसाब है, वह तो आपके पुराने ऐक्ट में था । वही आप इस में भी रख रहे हैं । किलोग्राम के हिसाब से आप कौन सा फायदा या सुविधा दे रहे हैं ? एड वैलोरम के हिसाब से तो दे रहे हैं लेकिन किलोग्राम के हिसाब से क्या दे रहे हैं, यह आप बतायें । राशनलाइजेशन की बात आप करते हैं लेकिन पर

किलोग्राम आप कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं कर रहे हैं। एड वैलोरम के हिसाब से रख कर कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से, एक्सपोर्ट की दृष्टि से, प्रोटैक्शन देने की दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि इससे कोई बड़ा फायदा नहीं होगा। फायदा तभी हो सकता है जब सिल्क इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन मिले, रेशम का माल बाहर बिके। लेकिन जिस रूप में आप इस को ला रहे हैं, उससे मुझे शक होता है कि रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में आपको मदद मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की सफाई करें।

बिहार में भागलपुर में जहां तक मुझे मालूम है सिल्क उद्योग को जैपेनीज कोलैबोरेशन से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। वह बात बढ़ रही है। लेकिन मैंने पिछली बार सवाल किया था, मुझे जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि मुझे बताया जाए कि बिहार में और कहीं भी आप ने सर्वे किया है और हैं पता लगाया है कि रेशम उद्योग की शुरूआत हो सकती है, उसका विकास हो सकता है? मैं यह नार्थ बिहार के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी आप सफाई दें।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आप बतायें कि इस उद्योग को आप कोओप्रेटिव का रूप देना चाहते हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन की बात मैं नहीं करता हूं। इस क्षेत्र में आप कोओप्रेटिव्ज का सिलसिला भी क्या शुरू करना चाहते हैं। जो कोओप्रेटिव्ज की लहर चल रही है, क्या उसको आप इस क्षेत्र में भी लागू करना चाहते हैं, सहकारिता के आधार पर इस उद्योग को चलाना चाहते हैं? यदि हां, तो इसके लिए आपके पास क्या योजना है? जहां कुछ दूसरे क्षेत्रों में हम समाजवाद और कोओप्रेटिव्ज की बात करते हैं, वहां यह उचित ही होगा कि रेशम उद्योग में भी वह सिलसिला हम चलायें।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ मोटे तौर पर इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका): अभी-अभी सदन में कुछ माननीय मित्रों ने छात्रों पर बाहर पुलिस ने जो लाठी चार्ज किया है उसकी चर्चा की है। जिन विद्यार्थियों ने यह जलूस निकाला है उनकी एक मांग थी कि बेकारों को रोजगार मिलें लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि आज जितना काम हो रहा है वह जड़ को सींचने के बजाय पत्तों को सींचने का सा हो रहा है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में बहुत ज्यादा रुपया लगाया जा रहा है और गृह उद्योग और लघु उद्योगों की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

रेशम उद्योग हमारा बहुत पुराना लघु उद्योग है। बहुत पुराने जमाने से यह गृह उद्योग के रूप में चला आ रहा है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस उद्योग म 1932 से लेकर 1969 तक केवल 95 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है जबकि और उद्योगों में चार पांच सौ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह कहा गया है कि इस उद्योग में करीब 32 लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं जिस पर उनकी आजीविका निर्भर करती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसको अगर अच्छी तरह से चलाया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था की जाए तो 32 लाख नहीं 1 करोड़ 32 लाख लोगों को यह उद्योग रोजी रोटी दे सकता है।

बिहार में भागलपुर में रेशमी कपड़े का काफी व्यापार होता है। वहां के गांवों में रेशम के कीड़े पाले जाते हैं। उनके

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

कोकूंज से रेशम बहुत कम निकलता है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जहां तक सिल्क के सूत और कपड़े का प्रश्न है, उनका आयात बिल्कुल बन्द किया जाना चाहिये । रेशम गेहूं की तरह से आवश्यक नहीं जिसके बगैर रहा ही न जा सके । पी एल-480 के अधीन जिस तरह से हम को जिन्दा रहने के लिए गेहूं मंगाना पड़ता है, उस तरह से रेशम का आयात जीवन के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है विदेशी सिल्क के बिना भी हमारा काम चल सकता है । रेशम के आयात को तो हमें बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये । यदि इससे अपने सिल्क के अगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़े हुए दाम देने में लोगों को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन इम्पोर्ट तो बन्द हो ही जाना चाहिये । इसके बदले हम अच्छे अच्छे रेशम के कीड़ों का आयात करें ताकि हमें अधिक से अधिक रेशम मिल सके । जापान इस उद्योग में सब से आगे है, उसके बाद चीन तथा दूसरे देशों का नम्बर आता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे इस उद्योग के विकास के लिए क्या उन्होंने कभी जापान में कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स यहां से भेजे हैं जो वहां उनकी पद्धति सीख कर आएं और हमारे यहां उसका प्रचार कर रेशम उद्योग का विकास करें ?

मैं समझता हूं कि इस रेशम उद्योग का संगठन उसी प्रकार किया जाना चाहिये जिस प्रकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग का आपने कर रखा है, गांवों में लोग रेशम पैदा करते हैं । स्त्री बच्चे सब मिल कर रेशम कातते हैं । उसको वे जुलाहों के पास ले जाते हैं और कपड़ा बनाते हैं । उसके बाद उसको वे व्यापारी के पास ले जाते हैं जो उन्हें उसके बहुत कम दाम देता है । सिल्क उद्योग के लिए आपने बोर्ड तो बना रखा है लेकिन उसने जो तरीका अपना रखा है उससे काम नहीं चलेगा । खादी ग्रामोद्योग की तरह का ही एक बोर्ड आप इस व्यवसाय के लिए भी बनायें जिससे गांव-गांव में जा कर रेशम के कीड़े पालने की लोगों को शिक्षा दें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिल्क का उत्पादन हो और जो सिल्क निकले वह सिल्क ले कर कातने वालों को दे और कातने वालों से ले कर उसको वह कपड़ा बनाने वालों को दे ।

और बनाने वालों से लेकर वह बेचने वालों को दें । इस सिस्टम से यदि इस काम को किया जाये, तो इस का बहुत विकास होगा ।

कुछ उद्योगों को संरक्षण देना बहुत आवश्यक है । हमारे यहां आटोमोबाइल, एलुमिनियम और डाईस्टफ इंडस्ट्रीज को संरक्षण दिया गया है । लेकिन मैंने टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में देखा है । एलकोहल के प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर को फिक्स करने के लिए भी कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है । मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि अभी तक यह तय क्यों नहीं हुआ है कि अलकोहल की कीमत क्या होनी चाहिए ।

नार्थ बिहार में हमारे यहां बहुत सी डिसटिलरीज हैं । शूगर मिलों में जो मोलैसिस पैदा होता हैं, उस से अलकोहल बनाई जाती हैं । वहां बहुत सस्ती एलकोहल पैदा होती है । लेकिन बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर जो निकासी फी लगाई है, वह यू० पी० और आन्ध्र आदि प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा है । इस लिए टैरिफ कमीशन को चाहिए कि वह समूचे देश के लिए एक समान नीति निर्धारित करे । ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे उत्तर बिहार की डिसटिलरीज बन्द न हो जायें । इस समय उन कारखानों में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, वे बेकार होते जा रहे हैं ।

जहां तक रा सिल्क के बने कपड़ों का सवाल है उनका 1966 में 2.68 करोड़ 1968 में 5.5 करोड़ और 1969 के नौ महीनों में 8.8 करोड़ रुपयों के मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया । आज रा सिल्क

के कपड़ों के निर्यात की बहुत गुंजाइश है और हम उस से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं । इस लिए इसके निर्यात व्यापार का इस ढंग से रेगुलेशन होना चाहिए कि हम अधिक-से-अधिक इसका एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें, फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकें और अपने लोगों को अधिक-से-अधिक काम दे सकें ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the support they have given to this Bill. I would like to stress that our export of silk to other countries is increasing very rapidly. I would like to quote the figures. In 1950, our export of fabrics was Rs. 11·77 lakhs; export of silk waste was Rs. 9·87 lakhs. In 1968, for fabrics, it was Rs. 550·16 lakhs and for silk waste, it was Rs. 50·21 lakhs. The total was Rs. 600·37 lakhs. From January to November this year, the exports for fabrics came to Rs.1,222·43 lakhs and for silk waste, Rs. 46·25 lakhs. It is our effort that silk waste should not be exported in its raw form. When our spun silk mills in our country at Channapatna and Jaggi Road—refused to make purchases, the prices of silk waste went down, and then we allowed the exports. I think the production of the local mills has gone down in recent months, and that is why we are allowing that our silk waste or raw silk should be consumed within the country and spun. Then, we are allowing another mill also to come up, in Bhagalpur in Bihar.

I think by 1971 this mill will start production. It is not our intention to export silkwaste in raw form. Mr. Biswanarayan Shastri and Mr. Lobo Prabhu raised this point.

Coming to the efforts made by the Central Silk Board, about research, prior to 1958 there was very little research in this field. In 1958 Government decided to centralise the sericultural research and since then the research stations in Mysore and Bihar have been taken over by the Central Silk Board and have since been expanded to full-fledged research stations. These two stations have evolved a number of improved races of silk worms. These are under field trials and good results are expected to be achieved within a short time. Under the same scheme, the research station in Assam is also proposed to be taken over by the Central Silk Board from 1-4-1970. We have also decided to transfer the administrative control of the Berhampur research station to the Central Silk Board from 1-2-1970. Highest priority is being accorded to sericultural research under the fourth plan. During the fourth plan, Rs. 88 lakhs are allocated to be spent on research activities. During the fourth plan, Government will invest about Rs. 11 crores in this industry. Out of that, Rs. 2 crores will be given to the Central Silk Board and Rs. 9 crores to the States. It is the duty of the States to improve the production and quality of silk in their own States. If they are not interested or do not pay heed to it, we are helpless. Even then, we are pressing on the State Governments to give as much help as it is possible to the people of those States in this respect.

Mr. Srinibas Misra enquired why the Tariff Act (First Schedule) was not amended to incorporate the effective rate of duty on raw silk, which was brought into force by a notification under section 4(1) of the Act. There is no obligation under that section to make an amendment to the schedule. The notification under section 4(1) has been duly gazetted. Considering the heavy pressure of business in Parliament, there was no need for such an amendment. Now, however, it is necessary to go before Parliament, as the protection is due to expire on 31-12-1969 and we are taking the first opportunity of incorporating the effective rate of 30 per cent in the statutory schedule.

The reason why we are bringing forward this Bill now is that otherwise protection will expire on 31-12-1969.

Shri Kothari raised questions about the principles of costing, rehabilitation allowance etc. I may say that the Tariff Commission tries to make allowance for all reasonable elements of costs. It also carries out reviews from time to time

[Shri Ram Sewak]

to take into account the changed circumstances.

As regards cost reduction, the Cabinet has decided that a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices should be set up in the Ministry of Industrial Development and an announcement was made by the Ministry of Industrial Development to this effect a few days ago.

Shri Lobo Prabhu raised the point about the rate of 30 per cent which has been effected since 28th March, 1968. No adverse effect has been caused by this. We have considered the present Bill a convenient opportunity to make the provisions clear by making the statutory rate equal to the effective rate. Should the circumstances change and should the protection be found to be insufficient, government have sufficient powers under section 4(1) of the Tariff Act, 1934 to increase the protective duty to any extent found necessary.

His other point was that irrigational facilities have not been provided in Mysore State. A scheme has been chalked out under which 15,000 wells fitted with pump sets would be functioning in the area where there is mulberry cultivation. It is under examination.

Another point was that silk waste export should be stopped. At present the Channapatnam Spun Silk Mill, Mysore and Jaggi Road Mill Assam can barely utilize about half the silk waste produced in the country. That is why we allow partial export. But it is our effort to see that in future we utilize the entire silk waste within the country and we do not allow any export. With that end in view, the capacity of the existing mills is being increased and they are being asked to run the second shift also so that more silk waste and raw silk may be consumed by these mills. There is no complaint from these mills of any shortage of silk waste for spinning. Both the mills, which are run by the State Governments, are running satisfactorily.

Government will carefully consider all the other points mentioned by the hon. Members during the course of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of First Schedule*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only one amendment by Shri Lobo Prabhu. Under article 117(1) it requires the previous recommendation of the President. That has not been obtained.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have applied for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it has not come. Therefore, I cannot allow that amendment. But he may briefly speak on that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am meeting the Minister's reply to my charge that the duty has been reduced in a way not to affect the interest of sericulture. He has stated that there has been no reaction. I have quoted already what happened in Malda, how the prices have slumped.

I realise that the quantity imported is small. It is only 37 tonnes as against a total of 1,130 tonnes produced in the country. But the Tariff Commission has emphasized that even this small quantity has a psychological effect in a luxury industry like silk. No doubt, the Minister said that at any time this rate can be raised but in the meanwhile the industry may suffer very much.

I do not want to say more than that because even if I do, the Minister and I, both, are helpless, the President having not assented to my amendment. But I would like to request the Minister to direct the Silk Board to watch the situation very carefully. Imports have not risen- because there is the alternative scheme of entitlement which enables people either to get silk or to get chemicals and they are getting chemicals now. But if for any reason they do not get chemicals because they do not pay as much as silk, you may have a very serious situation.

In respect of silk waste—this is a point of information if not of correction—accord-

ing to the Tariff Commission's report there is 32 per cent idle capacity in our silk factories here. You cannot say that waste has to be exported because there is no use for it. If the Minister wants, I can quote that particular statement of the Tariff Commission. There is this idle capacity in our factories and at least to that extent you should take steps to reduce the export of silk waste.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : Sir, I move : "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): Sir, I would like to sound a note of warning, rather caution, when we are at the stage of passing the Bill. The ruling given by the Chair is binding on me and the whole House and I bow to that ruling, but the consequences of that ruling are that we have considered this Bill, generally and clause by clause, without the recommendation of the President. A few minutes back, when the hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, wanted to move his amendment, you were pleased to say that because the consent or the recommendation of the President was not obtained for the moving of his amendment, you would not allow him to move that amendment. At the same time, the result has been that all the clauses have been allowed to be adopted without the recommendation of the President. This will mean not a mere procedural irregularity but a constitutional illegality. It would be unconstitutional.

It is, no doubt, true that the proceedings of the House could not be questioned in a court of law but whether this House has followed the Constitution or not can ever be looked into by a court. Therefore if anyone raises this point in a court of law, namely, article 117(1) was not followed by this House and, therefore, this Bill was not considered by this House as required by the Constitution, then we must be prepared for the consequences. I would warn the Government of the consequences if they so arise.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, I would like to point out to the Minister that during the discussion last time a point was made by some of us, which has been reiterated by my hon. Friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, who participated in this debate, that 65 per cent of this silk is manufactured and grown in Mysore State and it so happens that the headquarters of the Central Silk Board is located in Bombay. Many pleas have been made and once, I very distinctly remember, an assurance was given on the floor of this House that due and serious and urgent consideration would be given to the suggestion that the Silk Board be transferred from Bombay to Bangalore.

Even in the Advisory Committee of the Silk Board, many resolutions have been adopted to the effect that the Silk Board will be able to function better from Bangalore in the larger interest of the country.

I would like to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister. Last time, he evaded it and thereby created certain rough feelings between me and the hon. Speaker. I would like to know the reasons, if there are any valid reasons at all, why the headquarters should not be shifted from Bombay to Bangalore. I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो अब पास होने जा रहा है, इस में बाहर से आने वाले सिल्क के कच्चे माल पर जो शुल्क लगता है, उस में कमी की जा रही है, यह एक सही कदम है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा न हो कि आप

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

शुल्क में तो कमी कर रहे हैं लेकिन उससे बने कपड़े की कीमत में कमी न हो। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिये कि खरीदने वालों को भी यह अनुभव हो कि सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस से व्यापारियों के साथ-साथ कन्जूमर को भी फायदा हुआ है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाहर से सिल्क न आये—इस तरह की स्थिति हमें बनानी है और यह तभी बन सकती है जब कि देश के अन्दर सिल्क का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो। हमारे देश के कोने-कोने में सिल्क उद्योग हैं, देश के कोने-कोने में सिल्क के कीड़े भी हैं और उस के लिये अरण्डी का पत्ता भी है, सब सुविधायें मौजूद हैं, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो सिल्क बनाने वाला उद्योग है, उस की मदद कीजिये, उन के मजदूरों की मदद कीजिये—सिर्फ इसी बात की कमी है। हमारे यहां भागलपुर में बहुत पुराने समय से सिल्क बनता है जो पूरे देश को सप्लाई होता है। मै यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बाहर के सिल्क के कच्चे माल का जो आप शुल्क कम कर रहे हैं, वह ठीक है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ अपने देश में सिल्क उद्योग बढ़े, प्रगति करे, इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब आप बनाने वालों की मदद करेंगे, मजदूरों की मदद करेंगे, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-पतियों की मदद करेंगे, तब ही हम आत्म निर्भर बन सकते हैं। हमारे देश का सिल्क बहुत उमदा होता है, उस की कीमत भी कम होती है—इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

ASSAM REORGANISATION (MEGHALAYA) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, by way of preliminary observations, I would like to say that the question of the re-organisation of Assam is familiar to the Members of Parliament......

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : We had to brow-beat you to bring it about.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I don't mind giving credit to you, if you want it.

The tribal areas of Assam, as we all know, already enjoy certain autonomy under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But it is a well-known fact that this autnonomy was not considered to be enough as the people in hill areas felt that it does not provide them proper opportunities to express their own political personality and their political aspirations. Therefore, certain political arrangements had to be thought of and the Government undertook very prolonged deliberations and, as a result of wide and prolonged consultations with different people we came to certain conclusions which were included in the statement of 11th September, 1968.

The broad details of the set up envisaged under the scheme were indicated in that statement. The entire concept was to enlarge the autnomy of the hill areas by creating an autonomous State within the State of Assam which this Bill proposes to call Meghalaya. In order to give shape to this idea, as a first step, the Constitution had to be amended by the Constitution (Twenty-Second) Amendment Act, 1969, by which powers were conferred on Parliament to enact a law for the formation of an autonomous State within the State of Assam.

With the passing of that law, the reorganisation scheme has been accepted by Parliament in principle. I do not want to repeat the arguments that were made on that occasion on the floor of the House, but I will only say that the present Bill seeks to give effect to the details of the reorganisation scheme.

The autonomous State contemplated under the scheme is a State within a State. That is to say, in regard to matters entrusted to the autonomus State, it will function like a State. In regard to other matters, the Assam Legislature and Government will continue to have the same powers and authority in the areas which will form the autonomous State. The whole concept is that certain powers have been entrusted to the autonomous State and with regard to these powers, this autonomous State will function as a State. Why I am making this categorical statement is because the Bill that is before the House for consideration appears to be a big one, a lengthy one. But, really speaking, it incorporates all the provisions concerning the States that are to be found in the Constitution. Therefore, most of the provisions of the Lill are practically the same as are in the Constitution with regard to functioning of the other States. I mention this fact because I do not want to go into detailed exposition of the different clauses. But at the same time I can say that all the clauses have been explained in the explanatory note which explains the different clauses as far as the Bill is concerned. But if you permit me, I can hurriedly mentio n some of the important clauses.

Clause 3 of the Bill explains the formation of Meghalaya. This Meghalaya will comprise the autonomous districts of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills......

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : मेघालय का मतलब क्या होता है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मेघो का आलय This is a compound word. आशा है आप समझते हैं ।

It will comprise the autonomous districts of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Jowai and Garo Hills. There is also an option provided for the autonomous districts of North-Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills, They can join the autonomous State on the basis of an option to be exercised by a majority of two-thirds of the members of their respective District Councils.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mizoland also ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mizoland, at the present moment, is not included.

SHRI RANGA : It can come later on.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot say one way or the other about it. If it happens, that is a different matter.

Clause 11 of the Bill provides for a Legislative Assembly for Meghalaya which will consist of not less than 35 and not more than 55 members. It has been kept flexible because we do not as yet know the option of those two districts. In case they opt to join the Meghalaya, the maximum number of legislative members can be had and if not, the minimum number mentioned.

The most important clause in this Bill is Clause 33 which, if read with the Second Schedule, defines the legislative pow rs of Meghalaya, and the executive power of this State to coincide with the legislative powers. Wherever the Meghalaya Assembly has legislative power, the executive power of the autonomous State will extend to those areas. The Second Schedule is a very important Schedule because it consists of three lists, A, B and C. List 'A' contains some of the items from the State List. List 'B' contains some of the items from the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule in regard to which the powers are given to Meghalaya. List 'C' consists of items which are concurrent between Assam Assembly and the Meghalaya Assembly. So, this defines, as a matter of fact, the legislative powers of the new State.

Then, Sir, as I said, Clause 5 defines the executive power of Meghalaya. I should explain the principle behind it. Clauses 51 and 52 provide for a separate Consolidated Fund and Contin ency Fund

[Shri Y.B. chavan]

for Meghalaya and Clause 56 provides for the grants-in-aid at present payable to Assam under Article 275(1) and other Central devolutions in the form of share of taxes on income, Union excise duties, etc., being apportioned between Assam and Meghalaya.

There is also a provision for a provisional Legislaltive Assembly as it is not possible to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya within a short period because considerable preliminary work such as delimitation of constituencies, etc., will be involved. Hence provision has been made in Clause 62 for a provisional Legislative Assembly being constituted. Members of this Assembly will be chosen by the elected members of the District Councils.

There is a provision about Shillong. Shillong will continue to be the capital of Assam and will also become the capital of Meghalaya. The two States will, therefore, have many matters of common interest so far as Shillong is concerned. Apart from that, Shillong is a developing area and most of the development will have to take place outside the present limits of the Cantonment and Municipality, *i. e.* in areas which will be in Meghalaya. Clause 63, therefore provides for a Special Committee to advise the two Governments on matters of common interest with respect to Shillong.

Then Clause 65 makes provisions relating to Services. I need not go into details about these matters.

Then, Sir, about assets and liabilities which is also a very important matter in the case of reorganization. The Third Schedule to the Bill contains detailed provisions for the allocation of assets and liabilities of the existing State of Assam between that State and Meghalaya. The basic approach is that such of the assets and liabilities as are relatable to functions assigned to Meghalaya should be transferred to the autonomous States. This is the basic principle.

The Fourth Schedule which is a very important Schedule contains a number of amendments to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which are designed to improve the functioning of these councils. Para 6 of this Schedule contains an amendment which would enable the Government of Assam or the Government of Meghalaya, as the case may be, to entrust more functions to the District Councils, particularly, in the matter of agriculture, animal husbandry, community projects and other matters of local interest. The object is that the District Councils should also be enabled to participate to a larger extent in the local developmental activities.

As far as I can see, these are the important provisions of the Bill which explain the nature of the new setup. As I said, this Bill has the widest possible agreement in the country. This Bill became about as a result of emergence of agreement between most of the political Parties. I know my hon colleague from the Jana Sangh has certain doubts about it. I would also request him that having now accepted this principle of an autonomous State, they should very gracefully bless this Bill and wish the people of the Hill State all good luck in their new experiment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1970." (1)

SHRI HEM BARUA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th June, 1970." (2)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :—

"कि आसाम राज्य के अन्दर ही मेघालय नाम के स्वायत्तशासी राज्य के

गठन और तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को एक प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाये जिसमें 16 सदस्य हों, अर्थात्

(1) श्री धीरेश्वर कालिता
(2) श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री
(3) श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल
(4) श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया
(5) श्री शिव नारायण
(6) श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी
(7) श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल
(8) श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण
(9) श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा
(10) श्री हेम बरुआ
(11) श्री देवकीनन्दन पटौदिया
(12) श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता
(13) डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी
(14) श्री राम अवतार शर्मा
(15) श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल
(16) श्री हेम राज

और इन्हें संसद के आगामी सत्र के पहले दिन तक प्रतिवेदन देने का अनुदेश दिया जाये ।(7)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 21 members, namely :—

(1) Shri R. D. Bhandare
(2) Sardar Buta Singh
(3) Shri Y. B. Chavan
(4) Choudhari Dalbir Singh
(5) Shri Dhireswar Kalita
(6) Shri Kameshwar Singh
(7) Shri Samarendra Kundu
(8) Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan
(9) Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee
(10) Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh
(11) Shri D. N. Patodia
(12) Shri K. Narayana Rao
(13) Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
(14) Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem
(15) Shrimati Savitri Shyam
(16) Shri Biswanarayana Shastri
(17) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
(18) Shri Sheo Narain
(19) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
(20) Shri G. Viswanathan; and
(21) Shri Shri Chand Goyal

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (9)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1970."(28)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted is one hour. I would therefore request members to be as brief as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस बिल पर जिन्होंने अमेन्डमेन्टस दिए हैं, पहले उनको अवसर देना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion as well as the amendments for circulation to elicit public opinion and also for reference to a select committee are before the House now. The allotment of time was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and their recommendation was also approved by the House.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : (South Delhi) : May I clarify the position ? We had originally allotted 3 hours for it. Since only the Jan Sangh had something to say by way of opposition and the others were supporting the Bill, we reduced the time to 1 hour so that the Jana Sangh only would be given time to explain their stand.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It was on that understanding that it was reduced from 3 hours to one hour. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was there. He knows it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is before the House. Let us all make efforts to be as brief as possible.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : (Visakhapatnam) : I also want to oppose them if it is to get time to speak.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : हम चाहते हैं कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पास किया जाये ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I have moved two motions, one for circulation for eliciting public opinion and the other for reference to a select committee.

I very much welcome the title of the Bill, not the contents, because Meghalaya will be a place full of clouds hovering over the area. Therefore this is a very appropriate name. But I must point out that this is the first time that we are departing from the scheme of the Constitution which visualises only a Parliament and States. A State within a State is a novel idea not contemplated by our founding fathers.

My second objection is that of the 6 hill districts which comprise the tribal area, we are including only 3, that is, the Khasi and Jantia and Garo, and we are giving option only to two districts, North Cachar and Mikir Hills to join. We have not been able to persuade them to joi n before working upon this idea.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : North Cachar and Mikir hills comprise only one district.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Strangely enough, we are not giving this opition to the Mizo district. That means that the fate of the Mizo district is sealed. I am apprehending that after sometime there will be an equally strong demand from the Mizo people to have another autonomous State of their area. Otherwise, the option could have been extended to them. But this has put the seal on that and they will not be able to join Meghalaya.

Then there are certain very strange provisions. For instance, cl. 28 says that the seat of a member can be vacated if he is absent for two months from attending the session of the Legislature. He may be ill, he may be abroad. We have not even provided for leave of absence. We are making a blank provision that if he is absent for 60 days, his seat can be vacated. I think this is a rather hard provision which does not find a place elsewhere. It is not there in the Representation of the People Act nor is this provision there in the case of other legislative bodies. But strangely enough this provision is being made here. Shillong is being made the headquarters of the State of Assam as well as the State of Meghalaya. I warn this will prove another Chandigarh because disputes are bound to arise just as disputes have arisen regarding the future status of Chandigarh. Because this is going to serve as headquarters of two States, there will be disputes. It would have been better if we were wiser and had made it the headquarters of one State. The executive functions of the two states assemblies of Assam and Meghalaya are likely to come into conflict and there will be trouble and it will be difficult to solve them. That is why I submit that if this Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon or was referred to a joint committee, all these difficulties might have been considered there and a solution could have been found so that the problems do not recur again and again and Shillong does not become a trouble spot as it has been in another case. These are my reasons for moving my amendments.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी नया राज्य बनाने के सम्बन्ध में तीन आधार होते हैं। एक तो यह कि जो नया राज्य बनने जा रहा है वह आर्थिक दृष्टि मे अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकेगा, दूसरा आधार यह होता है कि उस राज्य की भाषा जिस राज्य का वह अब तक अंग था उस की भाषा से भिन्न हो और तीसरा आधार यह होता है कि सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से सरकार उचित समझती है कि इस प्रकार के राज्य का निर्माण किया जाये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से यदि इन तीनों ही युक्तियों को हम ले लें तो इस के निर्माण में कोई भी युक्ति सहायक प्रतीत नहीं होती। यदि आर्थिक दृष्टि से

देखा जाये तो यह राज्य अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा, भाषा की समस्या इस राज्य के साथ कोई नहीं है और सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार के राज्य के निर्माण करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह भी है कि इस समय जो सरकार है वह स्वयं भी इस प्रकार की चीज़ से सहमत नहीं है, पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णय को देखकर असम सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों ने मिल कर बीच का मार्ग निकाला है और यह एक प्रकार का समझौता किया है। इस से प्रतीत होता है कि यह विधेयक सिर्फ तुष्टीकरण की दृष्टि से तो आवश्यक है लेकिन इस विधेयक के पीछे कोई युक्ति-सगंत तर्क ऐसा नहीं है जो इस प्रकार के राज्य के निर्माण में सहायक हो सके।

दूसरा आधार यह है कि जिस राज्य का निर्माण होने जा रहा है उस के कुछ समर्थक व्यक्ति जब यहां पर आये थे तो इस प्रकार का राज्य बनाने के कुछ विरोधी लोग भी उस इलाके के आये थे। लेकिन हमारा अपना दुर्भाग्य यह था कि जो विरोधी लोग आये थे उन की बातों को हम नहीं सुन सके। शायद वे इतने वोकल नहीं थे जिस से उनकी आवाज़ समाचार-पत्रों तक पहुंच सकती और सुनी जा सकती।

इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक एक इस प्रकार की प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाय जो वहां जाकर स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखकर सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और उसके बाद किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में संशोधन के लिये जब गृहमंत्री महोदय विधेयक लाये थे और उस पर चर्चा चली थी तब भी हम लोगों ने कहा था कि चूंकि हमारे पास दोनों प्रकार के व्यक्ति आ रहे हैं, वह भी आ रहे हैं जो इस के पक्ष में हैं और वह भी आ रहे हैं जो इसके विरोधी हैं, इस लिए अच्छा यह होगा कि संसद् के निर्णय लेने के पहले उस की एक समिति उस स्थान पर जाये और अपनी आंखों से देखकर स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और तब संसद् किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे। मुझे मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाते हुए खुशी होती है कि उन्होंने स्वयं ही समिति में यह बात कही थी, और शायद रेकार्ड पर भी यह होगा कि अभी संविधान के संशोधन वाली बात को पास हो जाने दो, जब हम विधेयक बनाने लगेंगे तब इस प्रकार का अवसर ज़रूर दिया जायेगा कि संसद् के सदस्य वहां जा कर सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करें और तब किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह समय आ गया है जब गृह मंत्री महोदय अपने इस आश्वासन की पूर्ति के लिये संसद् के सदस्यों की एक प्रवर समिति बनायें जो वहां पर जाये और स्थिति को देखे।

जो तीसरी सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूं वह यह कि जब इस प्रकार के छोटे-छोटे राज्य हम सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बनाने जा रहे हैं तब हम थोड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि सीमा कीं सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के राज्य हमारे देश के लिये मज़बूत सिद्ध हो सकेंगे या हमारी दुर्बलता का कारण सिद्ध होंगे। यह इस प्रकार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के राज्य का निर्माण हम करने जा रहे हैं जिस से एक ओर पाकिस्तान की सीमा टकराती है, दूसरी ओर बर्मा की सीमा जाकर टकराती है। कहीं हमारे इस निर्णय से देश की सुरक्षा के ऊपर विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े, इस दृष्टि से भी हम को सोचना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

यह सारी बातें विचार की दृष्टि से इतनी आवश्यक हैं कि अगर शीघ्रता से तत्काल हम डेढ़ घंटे के अन्दर निर्णय ले लें और शीघ्रता में यह विधेयक पास कर दें तो सम्भव है कि आगे चल कर इतिहास में कुछ ऐसी भूलें हो जाएं जिस से यह शीघ्रता हम को नुकसान पहुंचाये। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाये, जो गम्भीरता के साथ सारे पक्ष और विपक्ष

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दोनों पर विचार करके किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे।

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill. As the hon. Minister has stated——

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): SIR, I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं आप की आज्ञा से आप का ध्यान रूल 70 की ओर दिलाता हूं। यह कहता है कि :

> "The Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.

इसमें इस बात को कहा गया है कि जो मेमोरेन्डम है वह इस बिल में दिया गया है लेकिन उसको यह भी बतलाना चाहिए कि प्रापोजल नार्मल है या ऐबनार्मल है। इस रूल में यह बात कही गयी है कि हम जो डैलीगेशन कर रहे हैं वह गवर्नर को कर रहे हैं या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कर रहे हैं या प्रेज़िडेन्ट को कर रहे हैं। वह ऐबनार्मल केरक्टर का नहीं होना चाहिए और जिस चीज़ के बारे में जो कानून सदन को बनाना चाहिए वह हम किसी आथिरिटी को डैलीगेट न करें। यह इस रूल का मतलब है। लेकिन अगर आप इस मेमोरेन्डम को पढ़े तो मैं आपका ध्यान बिल के पेज 52 की तरफ दिला रहा हूं।

> "In the Fourth Schedule to the Bill (which seeks to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, it is proposed to amend paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule so as to provide that the rules relating to the delimitation of constituencies, elections, etc., to the District Councils which are at present made by the Councils themselves should be made with the approval of the Governor."

एक तो इस चीज़ में पावर देना चाहते हैं।

> "It is further proposed to amend paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to enable village level courts to function more or less like Nyaya Panchayats in the rest of the country."

> "It is intended that appeals from the village courts should lie no regular courts."

यानी जिस तरह से इस के अन्दर विलेज लेवल कोर्ट्स हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी न्याय पंचायतों की तरह से काम चलाए। इस के लिये भी आप पावर डैलीगेट करना चाहते हैं।

> "It is intended that appeals from the village courts should lie to regular courts."

और उन की जो अपीलें हैं वह जिस तरह से रेगुलर कोर्ट्स की अपीलें हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जाती हैं उसी तरह से जानी चाहिएं। यह बातें डेलिगेट करना चाहते हैं।

> "It is also proposed to amend paragraph 7 of the Sixth Schedule so as to take power for the Governor to make rules for the management of the District Fund or the Regional Fund, procedure for payment of money into it, etc."

यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है। इस में गवर्नर को यह पावर दे रहे हैं कि किस तरह से डिस्ट्रिक्ट फंड्स या रीजनल फंड्स का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और पैसा कैसे दिया जाये। आगे भी आप पढ़िये :

> "It is also proposed to amend paragraph 6 of the Sixth Schedule to empower the District Council to make regulations, with the previous approval of the Governor."

यानी वह अपने बारे में जो नियम बनायें तो गवर्नर की मर्जी से डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौंसिल को

पावर दी गई है। उसी तरीके से इस के पहले पेज पर देखिए :

"Clause 66(2) empowers the appropriate Government to adapt existing laws in order to facilitate their application in relation to the autonomous State of Meghalaya. This power will be available for a period of two years from the appointed day."

यानी दो साल के लिये वही रूल लागू हों। यह पावर आप दे रहे हैं ऐप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट को।

"Clause 17 empowers the President to direct, after consultation with Election Commission, the modifications subject to which the Representation of the People Act, 1951, would apply to elections to the Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya. Clause 53(3) empowers the Central Government to direct that the laws with respect to taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity and sale or purchase of goods shall have effect subject to specified exceptions and modifications for the purpose of enabling the Government of Meghalaya to collect those taxes."

ये सब पावर्ज़ नार्मल पावर्ज नहीं हैं। ये पावर्ज रूल्ज के जरिए डैलीगेट नहीं की जानी चाहियें। ये एबनार्मल पावर्ज़ हैं। इनको अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देना है या गवर्नर को देना है या स्टेट या सब-स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देना है तो उसके लिए रूल्ज में प्रोवाइड किया जाना चाहिये था और वह इस बिल का पार्ट होना चाहिए था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you have made your point. You need not go so much into the details of the Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a matter of details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If one of your submissions is sustained, your point of order will be sustained. You need not go into details. You have taken 8 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have taken only 3 minutes. I shall conclude in a minute. रिजनल फंड के बारे में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट फंड के बारे में ये पावर्ज़ डैलीगेट कर रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह की पावर्ज़ देनी हैं तो इस में इसका प्राविज़न होना चाहिए था। रूलज़ बना कर पावर आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं यही जानना चाहता हूं कि रिजनल फंड के बारे में इन्होंने एप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट को जो पावर दी है, क्या वह बगैर बिल का पार्ट बने, रूलज़ के अन्दर दी जा सकती है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The main point is whether the powers which have been delegated are abnormal or not. I do not see how the examples he gave are abnormal. What is the definition of abnormality? If something which has to be put in the form of an Act itself is allowed to be dealt with by rules, perhaps it may be called abnormal. Possibly the hon. member does not agree with certain delegations and so he calls them abnormal. If that is the definition of abnormality, I do not think it is ever possible to delegate any powers. I do not think there is much in the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think there is anything exceptional or abnormal about it. Mr. Kotoki.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Sir, the Home Minister has already said that while the Constitution Amendment Bill was discussed in this House and the other House, the main features of the scheme under which this Bill has been brought were discussed. A Joint Committee of both the Houses went into it also. Therefore, so far as the principles of creating an autonomous State within Assam to be known as Meghalaya are concerned, they need not be repeated once again. Regarding delegation of subjects to the proposed State, the entire scheme has been brought about by mutual discussion between contending parties, *viz.*, the leaders of the hills who wanted a separate State and the rest of the people and the Government who resisted in the beginning but both sides ultimately agreed to the present formula.

[Shri Liladhar Kotokil

This is an agreement between the contending parties. So, I would submit that as though this Bill is a lengthy one the House need not take much time in disposing of the Bill.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal referred to Shillong being the capital of both States and drew the analogy of Chandigarh. He perhaps thinks that both the States would be quarrelling over everything, including capital. Meghalaya would be a State within Assam and many of the subjects would be decided by the main State of Assam. Only the subjects that are delegated under Part A and the concurrent subjects would be within the control of the Meghalaya State. We are the people involved in this and, so far as we are concerned, there would be no dispute whatsoever in running both the States from the same capital at Shillong.

What Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has raised in his speech may apply to the main principles of the scheme. Parliament has already taken a decision on this matter and the scheme has been approved by Parliament. Therefore, I would not go into those points.

I would only appeal to the House to give us their goodwill and co-operation so that this new experiment in the country of having an autonomous State within a State may achieve the objects for which this scheme has been adopted. I would also appeal to the people of Assam and Meghalaya to exercise the same amount of understanding so that this experiment may prove successful. Even after we approve this longish Bill I presume there would be different occasions when the various details have to be settled between the two States and I hope they would be settled in an amicable way.

In passing I would welcome another measure that government have proposed, namely, the setting up of the North Eastern Council where the States of Assam and Meghalaya and the adjoining States will discuss their security and development problems. So far the State of Nagaland has not given its consent to join the Council. I hope by the time this Bill is considered by both Houses that State will also give its consent so that there could be integrated development of the entire north eastern region and that beackward region may develop at an accelerated pace so that the development and security of that region, and for that matter of the entire country, would be secure. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got some amendments to this Bill. I will divide them into two categories—one for circulation for public opinion and the other for reference to Select Committee. Naturally, the amendments to the clauses would be taken up at the next stage.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो बात कही है, मैं उसके बारे में साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि जनसंघ मेघालय या आसाम के ट्राइबल एरियाज़ के हित का विरोधी नहीं है, परन्तु जिस ढंग से मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को लाये है, हम उस के विरोधी हैं।

आसाम की पहाड़ी जातियां पिछड़ी हुई रही हैं, आसाम सरकार ने उन की अपेक्षा की, उनका कल्याण होना चाहिए और अगर अलग स्टेट के द्वारा उनका कल्याण होता है, तो वह बनानी चाहिए, इस बारे में हमारा कोई मतभेद या विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार इस ढंग का बिल लाये, जिस से समूचे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का कल्याण हो और कल कोई नई आवाज़ न उठे। इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि समूचे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ विचार-विनिमय किया जाता। अब तक यह होता रहा है कि नागालैंड में आन्दोलन हुआ, तो उसका एक अलग स्टेट बना दिया गया, फिर मिज़ो लोगों के आन्दोलन करने पर अलग मिज़ोरम बना दिया गया और इसी तरह अब मेघालय बनाया जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी ठीक नहीं है। सरकार उस समस्त एरिया के हित और देश की सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखते हुए एक ऐसा काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाये, जिस से सब का भला हो सके। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह जो बिल लाये हैं, उस से वह समूचे भारतवर्ष में एक नई आग लगाने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A matter of opinion.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अगर मेघालय बनाना है, तो उस को एक अलग पूरी स्टेट बना दिया जाये। यह "स्टेट विदिन स्टेट" की बात ग़लत है। जब सरकार चार लाख लोगों की स्टेट बना रही है, तो फिर कल छोटा नागपुर के चालीस लाख लोगों की तरफ़ से, और तेलंगाना की तरफ़ से अलग स्टेट बनाने की आवाज़ क्यों न उठेगी? उन सब को स्टेट बनाया जाना चाहिए। या तो सरकार इस बारे में पालिसी निश्चित कर दे, वर्ना यह उनका अधिकार है।

सरकार मेघालय बनाये, इस पर हमें ऐतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार उन हिल एरियाज़ पर यह जो मेघालय जबर्दस्ती थोप रही है, उस से वहां के लोग भी संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। वहां दो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हैं: हिल पीपल्ज़ पार्टी और डेमोक्रेटिक हिल पीपल्ज़ पार्टी। हिल पीपल्ज़ पार्टी ने तो इसको परीक्षण के तौर पर--पूरे तौर पर नहीं--स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन डेमोक्रेटिक हिल पीपल्ज़ पार्टी ने कहा है कि हम इस को स्वीकार ही नहीं करते, और उन्होंने इस को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। सरकार ने मेघालय में गारो हिल्ज़ को भी शामिल किया है। वहां के लोगों ने भी इस को पूरे तरीके से स्वीकार नहीं किया है। यह उन पर लादा जा रहा है। (**व्यवधान**) उन्होंने इस को रिजेक्ट किया है। वहां के लोग भी इस सेट-अप से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं।

मंत्री महोदय जनसंघ को ग़लत साबित करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस बिल के क्लाज़ 7 में कहा गया है:

> "The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is, he allowed to go into the merits at this stage?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage please do not go into the details. At the moment only whether it should go for circulation or to the Select Committee is before us.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अच्छा। सरकार आसाम की पहाड़ी जातियों के विकास के लिए, उन के जीवन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, यह बिल लाई है, इस के लिए हम उस को धन्यवाद देते हैं। लेकिन इस लंगड़े बिल से आसाम के ट्राइब्ज़ का भला नहीं होगा।

स्टेट विदिन स्टेट बनाना ठीक नहीं है। सरकार उस को यूनियन टैरीटरी बनाये, स्टेट बनाये, हमें ऐतराज़ नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के बारे में तमाम हिल ट्राइब्ज़ के लीडर्ज़ की ओपीनियन और पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए सरकार एक जायंट कमेटी बनाये और उन सब की राय सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाये और उन सब की राय लेकर एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am rather surprised to hear the same arguments which I had replied to when we considered the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Same words.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Possibly, the same words also.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri made one point. It is true that at one stage I had told him that if necessary some group of MPs could go and see the situation there. They can, even after passing the Bill, go there............(*Interruption*).

I am sure that after Meghalaya comes into existence, if the Members of Parliament go there the Government of Meghalaya will give them a grand reception.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : लेकिन आप को वे ज़रूर काले झंडे दिखायेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Apart from that, some of the arguments made by other Members were about the question of security, etc. If I can make any claim, this Bill, is

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the real solution to the problem of security. By trying to suppress the political aspirations of the people, you do not strengthen the forces of security. On the contrary, you weaken the forces of security.

श्री रवि राय : मणिपुर में भी आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उस को भी स्टेटहुड दे दी जाये। बाद में तो देंगे ही, अभी दे दी जाये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Therefore, this argument does not stand. I do not understand the argument of Shri Goyal. He made certain points........

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Chandigarh.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can very well imagine that Chandigarh is on his mind. That is understandable. One point that he made was about the absence of Members, etc. He considers that provision to be rather unusual. If he kindly sees article 194, of the constitution, he will see that this is the same provision for the same objective. As I said, most of the articles applicable to the States have been practically incorporated as they are, in the Bill.

Sir, I do not see any reason why we should go back again and send the Bill for circulation to elicit public opinion thereon or to go again to the Select Committee because the Joint Select Committee has thoroughly gone into all the aspects of the problem. When the Parliament has accepted the principle of the Bill, what is the point in going for eliciting public opinion or going to the Select Committee again. It is merely trying to resort to dilatory tactics.

With these words, I oppose these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together for circulation and reference to Select Committee? I put them together.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 7, 9 and 28 *were put and negatived.*

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I want to speak on the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will you speak now or on the third reading of the Bill?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want to speak at this stage.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : This is a general discussion. We would like to know the procedure that you are following.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are at the consideration stage of the Bill. Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Home Minister has said that the suggestion to refer the Bill to a select Committee or to elicit public opinion thereon is a resort to dilatory tactics. I beg to say that there is no such idea in our mind.

When the Joint Select Committee was discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill, even then, we had suggested that this was a very important matter and that it should be gone into deeper and the hon. Home Minister had suggested that we may do it when the Bill comes before the House. Now the Bill has come. Because they are in a hurry to pass it, what he thought to be correct at that time becomes a dilatory tactic now. This is neither fair to him nor to us.

Now, this Bill is going to be passed. I have no idea of standing in the way. But I would like to place my misgivings before this House. I am not an astrologer. But I do have my own assessment of the situation. I would like to place in before the House and, through this House, before the country so that in future we may have some guidance from it I would like to give some suggestions also.

This Assam area has a number of units. We have the Assam State with a population of nearly a crore including about 13 lakh people of the hill areas. We have Tripura with a population of about 13 lakhs; we have Manipur with a population of about 8 lakhs: we have Nagaland with a population of 4 lakhs and we have Mizo land area with a population of about 3½ lakhs.

Now in this area these units have different status. Manipur is a Union Territory. Tripura is a Union Territory. Nagaland is a full-fledged State, more than the other States in some matters. Assam is a State. And now this is going to be a sub-State within Assam.

My first misgiving is that this is not going to solve the problem because this is a compromise solution, compromise solution not in the sense that this is going to be accepted by both sides, but it is something like this : when you do not want to tackle the issue, when you do not want to come to brasstacks, when you want to avoid the realities, then you make some such compromise. As my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi, just now said : quite a good number of hill people do not like it; they want a full-fledged State. My first submission would be; if at all we have to satisfy—I do not want to stand in the way the aspirations of the hill people, then make it a full-fledged State. The sub-State idea is a wrong idea. It is not going to solve any problem and within six months or a year—I wish I am proved wrong—a demand will come that it should be fully separated, there should be a separate State. I think, Mr. Chavan can have that kind of foresight at least. Something like that is bound to happen. When you are passing a Bill, why not do it in such a way that you tackle the problem to some extent for some years at least. You are only tackling the problem for six months or a year—not more than that.

Then, to have in one area different States with different status is wrong. In this area all the States should have one status. Today you have in that area two Union Territories, one Nagaland and now this is a sub-State. This, I submit, is a wrong solution. The best thing would be to make all of them Union Territories with some more powers, but being a border area about which the Centre has more responsibilities in respect of funds and in respect of security the Centre must have more say in those matters. Therefore, I would submit that the best course would be to make this area a Union Territory. Tomorrow you may have to make the Mizo area a Union Territory. Tripura is a Union Territory. Manipur is a Union Territory. Nagaland too will have to be treated as a Union Territory, and then all these can be grouped together in one Eastern Council. That would have been some solution. The way you are doing it now is only tinkering with it; it is not a solution. Therefore, my misgiving, my fear, is that it may create more problems that it solves.

Even though this Bill is passed now and a sub-State comes into being, I would repeat the suggestion that was often been made in this House; please appoint a Commission to reorganise the whole of the north-eastern region and the north-western region. I am not one who is afraid of smaller States. I personally feel that smaller States may perhaps be in the interest of the country and may even perhaps strengthen the Centre. Today what we find is that we are developing the personality of the States, and the personality of the country as a whole is disappearing; we want to maintain the personality of the State, whether it is Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh or Gujarat or any other State; today we are laying greater stress on the personality of States and are ignoring the personality of the country as a whole. It is not a very good thing; it is a dangerous thing. If there are smaller States——in the hill areas, the population is small and the States will have to be small—that must be done on a scientific basis. My submission is that, even after having passed this Bill, a Commission may be appointed which may go into the question of reorganisation of the entire eastern region and bring all the Union Territories and the States on the eastern region within its purview. You have the problem of Cachar and Mihir hills. You have the problem of Mizo area which you have to tackle sooner or later. Therefore, such a Commission must be appointed and this Commission must have a very wide terms of reference. You are thinking of North Eastern Council; you also have in mind that something has to be done on that line. Therefore, even before you do that, appoint a Commission. Let it go into the whole problem and whatever suggestions it gives, implement those suggestions, and then if this thing comes out of the Commission, I will accept; I will then have the satisfaction that people have gone into the whole question deeply, have thought over it and have discussed

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and considered all the aspects. But at the moment I feel that this is being done in a hurry as if it is a family affair between the Congress Government in Assam and the hill leaders there.

But you cannot tackle the problem as a family affair, because the family itself is breaking. Therefore, you cannot tackle the problem of Telengana as a family affair. You cannot tackle the problem of Vidarbha as a family affair. They will have to be tackled on certain scientific basis by keeping the views of the people and the wider considerations of the development of the country in mind. Therefore, I hope that this suggestion should be given due thought.

I would also like to say that we will have sooner or later to appoint a similar Commission for the North Western Area—Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir as well. Their problems have also to be considered. A Commission like this will have to be appointed for the North Western area so that that area can be re-organized. The question is not one of stifling the aspirations of the hill people. The question is one of reconciling the aspirations of the different areas with the overall unity of the country. I stand for integration of the country and I stand for the unity of the country. Whatever Chavansahib might think, I still claim and the world knows that I am a better nationalist than Mr. Chavan himself. He, in the company of communalists, has become communalist. Therefore, I would say, for God's sake you are the Home Minister to-day and you may not be Home Minister tomorrow. Don't do a thing which may.....

AN HON. MEMBER: You will become the Home Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I can become the Home Minister and Prime Minister too. What is wrong about it?

Therefore, don't do a thing which might bring some dividends to you as a political party—that political party is also gone—or to you as a person, but might do harm to the country. My fear is that this Bill will do harm to the country and will not do that good which the people of the hills deserve. Therefore, my submission is : pass this Bill, but see that, the misgivings that I have—I had also expressed similar misgivings about Nagaland and I am not happy that they became true—may not come true. Therefore, the two suggestions I have made about re-consideration of the whole issue after appointing a Commission and after going into all the aspects of the problems. You must accept and implement and give an assurance to that effect to this House so that while we pass this Bill, we may have a feeling that this is not the last word and that a more lasting solution will have to be found in the interests of the nation.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On behalf of the Communist Party of India I welcome this Bill. This Bill was long overdue. I do not want to speak much on this Bill because the time is very short.

This Bill, I want to say, will satisfy the Hill people as also the plains people of Assam. According to my knowledge, up till now, no political Party which exists in Assam, even, Mr. Bal Raj Madhok's Jana Sangh, has objected to this Bill. So, it seems that we are having full support to this Bill.

It has done two things. One is that the separatist tendencies of the hill people which are there so long and which is a headache for the Government of India also for the Government of Assam as also for the people of Assam have cooled down. At the same time they the hill people as also the plains people will have to live in harmony. This is a very good thing. In that respect I welcome this Bill. At this stage I do not want to say much. But this is a novel and new experiment in our Constitution.

It is a very new thing. Through you, I appeal to both the Governments that this should create a feeling on both sides which will not generate feelings of bitterness between the plains and hill people. I hope that the provisions which have been made in this Bill will be adhered to and worked with sympathetic understanding by both sides. That is what is necessary and that is what I also want to stress through you.

I would say to the people and the coming Government that the thing must not be

seen of a desire to snatch something from the Government of Assam. The tendency to create feelings which would embitter relations should be avoided. If the spirit of accommdation is accepted, if this outlook is accepted, I hope that through this Bill Assam and the people of the new State will live in such a way as to set an example to the rest of the people of India, especially in those parts where similar problems might exist. If necessary, the same experiment may be tried in Bihar in connection with Jharkhand; there are also some hill areas in U.P.; there is also the problem of Telengana. This will be an example to the people to show how democratic aspirations of people in some corners can also be met in a way which will satisfy all the parties.

With these words, I welcome the Bill and hope that the whole House will support it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubneshwar) : I welcome this Bill with all my heart. I have been a little associated with this question when the agitation was going on and you and your colleagues were negotiating with the Government here. I must congratulate the leaders on the way they carried on the negotiations and the constructive approach that was brought to bear on the problem which has resulted in this democratic solution. All sections of the House are in unanimous agreement on the solution that has emerged in regard to this important matter.

Many issues have so far been settled in our country. But every issue when settled left a trial of bitterness. But this has left a vast fund of goodwill. Perhaps this is an occasion when every section of the House, you and your colleagues in Maghalaya and they on the government side should guard against any such contingency arising in future.

We find a new awar ness on the part of the Government and its leaders and on the part of you and your colleagues and the people of the autonomous region. They will have to come closer together, understand each other in a spirit of goodwill and make the solution of this problem successful.

As the hon. Minister has said, perhaps this may be a model for the solution of many other problems in our country. I hope you and your colleagues and the other parties have shown the way in this respect. Others with similar problems will follow your lead.

It also goes without saying that you and your colleagues and the great people of Meghalaya will stand as brave sentinels on our frontiers and be great defenders of the integrity of our great Mother India.

With these few words, I congratulate all on this achievement and support the Bill wholeheartedly.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I support the principle of the Bill. As a matter of fact, the Bill before the House is the result of a consensus of the parties concerned in Assam and in the Hill areas thereof. I am glad this agreement has been arrived at. If it had not been, feelings would have been embittered and the position would have been worse.

If Government come to quick decisions on any problem that crop up, a lot of trouble that starts due to delay and goes on accentuating would have been saved. Take the case of border disputes, Commissions have reported. But no decisions are taken. There is the problem of Chandigarh and other matters. Certain recommendations have been made by Commissions. If these had been acted upon, it would be easier for the people to accept these decisions which are arrived at after proper inquiry by high powered Commissions.

But we go on delaying in the hope of satisfying this party or that party. In the meanwhile feelings are embittered and new questions crop up. Feelings would have been embittered here also if there was further delay. The provisions of the bill are more or less copied from the Constitution making certain alterations here and there to suit the special needs because it is a State within a State. Those provisions that exist in the Constitution have been taken bodily as and where they were necessary I feel this is a right step taken to allay the fears of the people in that area. I feel that if the administrative setup of any State or area took care of the backward areas and did not neglect those areas, this kind of

[Shri Himatsingka]

suspicion or feeling of separation would not arise and there will be no demand for a separate State. Unfortunately what happens is that those who are in charge of administration do not give equal importance to areas which are backward. They should so act that the question of a separate existence or a State would not arise, unfortunately, some areas are neglected and that is how these questions crop up. I support this Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : We are concerned; the parliament and the country are concerned with this Bill because this area is on the borders of three countries—Pakistan, Burma and China. It is a vital area and Mr. Panigrahi described it as the sentinel of India. The Home Minister has also added that it is a security problem. I therefore venture to congratulate him that he has brought this Bill with the consensus of all concerned. We are not concerned so much as the people of Assam and it is good that not one voice has been raised against the Bill since the Constitution was amended. If it was a compromise, it was also the consensus of the people concerned.

I have got to refer to one or two small points, not in a spirit of criticism but it is possible that they could have been overlooked. The hill areas were neglected in the past. The plains people had more say in the Government; perhaps they were more educated also. Under clause 56 the grants to be made under article 275 have been left vague to the discretion of the President. It would have been better if something was done to rectify a deficiency which might have existed in respect of the development of the hill areas.

The Home Minister has already referred to clause 33 as a very vital clause. In respect of Part C of the Second Schedule there may be some confusion as both States have been given the concurrent powers without showing who should initiate. I do not know if at this stage anything could be done. I do not have the misgivings of Mr. Madhok. But I fear that there may be some difference of opinion; one State starts legislating without the consent of the other. Some provision bringing the Central Government into the picture would have been more useful.

Clause 65 deals with the services. It has been provided that the State Government of Assam may with the concurrence of the Central Government, make division of the officers. It is not ensured that the Meghalaya State may not be loaded with officers not of their choice.

It might have been better if after a period of time it was left to the Meghalaya State to express itself on the allocation of these officers.

Lastly, clause 74 deals with the local self-government, panchayats and so on. Here again, I have a misgiving that in abolishing the panchayats of the tribal areas, we may be going against the real wishes of the people. Those tribal people who had their panchayats may feel that the new panchayat, the Nyaya Panchayat which you are substituting, would not serve the same purpose. As a matter of fact, we are all critical of the Nyaya Panchayats in India and I do not think you should have exposed them so freely to an area where the existing panchayats were working satisfactorily.

I do feel that we and the House have reason to be proud of this Bill because it is a Bill which expresses its confidence in a small area where a minority community — I would not say the majority—is in a majority. I congratulate this House and I congratulate the Parliament in having his confidence in the people of Meghayala.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill on behalf of my party, but it is a step forward which is not fully satisfactory. In 1962-63, and in 1967, during the elections which took place in the tribal areas and in Assam, the APHLC demanded full statehood, a separate province. At that time, the Central Government did not accept their demand, but after a long struggle, the Government to a certain extent accepted their demand; it is a new experiment. The tribal problem of Tripura, Manipur and NEFA are all now yet to be solved. We have already accepted full statehood for Nagaland, as a Nagaland State, but considering the realities as they stand today the demand of the Assam hill people for a separate State is still there.

Now, the right of nationality in a multi-national country to have full autonomy including statehood under the Union is not conditional upon the size of the nationality. India is the homeland of diverse nationalities, some big or more developed and other smaller or weaker, and a few are newcomers in the scene of history. All must have equal rights. The creation of a hill State would not weaken Assam, a border State. On the contrary, it will strengthen the unity of the Assamese people, the unity of Assam and the strength of the country.

The weakness of national integration, as it exists today in India, emanates not from linguistic States and their autonomy, but from the truncated nature of this autonomy under our Constitution. We cannot unite the Assam zone, including the Union territories, unless we stand on the principle that all nationalities including the tribal ones, having a distinct homeland, language, etc., should have the right of full autonomy under the Indian Union.

As a first step towards that goal, this autonomous State is a new experiment inside the Assam State. I welcome this Bill and hope that we can unite the Assamese and the tribal people more than now.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on behalf of my group, we welcome this Bill; even though it is belated, it fulfils the aspirations of the hill people who were struggling very hard for so many years to have a separate State. I would like to generally agree with the proposition made by Prof. Bal Raj Madhok that this is only a half-way to meet the demands of the hill people, and soon they will start agitating for a full-fledged State. The Home Minister should ponder over this whether before creating any new sub-State, it is not better to have a long view and concede a full-fledged State. In the eastern borders, there is an awareness and a desire in the minds of the people to have full Statehood like Nagaland. The population of Manipur is 8 lakhs as against 4 lakhs of Nagaland. Yet, the Nagas have got a separate State and the Union Government is giving Rs. 27 crores from the central budget to Nagaland merely because Nagas were demanding secession. The Manipur people naturally ask, "Why should we be punished? Why not give us a separate State so that we can have more money like Nagaland?" Similarly, the Mizos are also demanding a separate State. In this Bill, there is no provision giving the option to Mizo hills to join the sub-State of Meghalaya, as has been given to other hill districts. I do not know why this is so. The Government of India should find out the psychology of the Mizos, if they are struggling with the army and they want separate Statehood. I do hope that just as the Naga problem has been settled, the Mizos problem also would have been settled, provided the Home Minister has pondered over the matter and tried to meet their grievances. If the politicians do not look into the grievances, it bursts into a demand for a separate State or country. This Bill does not give the option to Mizos to merge with Meghalaya if they decide to do so.

This new proposition should also have been tried in some other parts of the country. There is a movement for a separate Telengana State. I request the Home Minister to throw forward this proposition to Telengana and if they agree, they can have a sub-State within Andhra Pradesh.

We in the DMK respect the sentiments and aspirations of the people, where they may be, whether in Meghalaya or in Telengana or any other place.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Himalaya?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Himalaya they have already conceded to the Chinese.

Now, Shillong has become the capital of two States. As Mr. Goyal said, the war is going to start in Shillong after six months. Assam people will say, "we do not want to give up Shillong". So far as Meghalaya is concerned, I know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, how much you struggled for the creation of that State. Merely because you occupy the Deputy-Speaker's Chair, you are prevented from expressing any opinion. On your behalf, I plead that Shillong should form part of Meghalaya. Assam people should shift their capital from Shillong to Gauhati. That will solve the problem permanently.

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

With these observations, I support the Bill and express the wish that the people of Khasi, Garo, Mikir and Jaintia hills will have a full-fledged State if not now at least in future through suitable amendments passed in this House.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill because it is the result of a lot of labour, hard work and patience and we believe that the doubts expressed about our capacity for reconciliation, capacity to make adjustment, will disappear with the passing of this Bill. I know that doubts can be expressed and all of us had our doubts whether this arrangement will last. But let us see whether it lasts. Because, the principles that are involved are nationally important principles.

I am surprised that even progressive people think that there can be only two structures—Union Territory or State. I think this experiment in democratic structure of an autonomous State within a State is certainly a very progressive step, because it prevent bureaucratisation in the name of Central security or authority. I think no question of national security should be brought in to bureaucratise this area. The north eastern area should not be allowed to be the vested interest of bureaucracy. If that happens, then bureaucracy would become the window of the north east and, having a vested interest, it would have an interest in distorting the affairs in the north east. So, I think we should not think in terms of Union Territories. It is but right that idea has been rejected, that ghost has been exercised. When power cannot be transferred completely, let us think in terms of a small autonomous State within a State rather than a Union Territory. I would say the same thing about NEFA and other areas also. I would say that merely because there are centrifugal forces we should not think in terms of rejecting the formation of smaller States. They should be given a chance.

We wish the new State of Meghalaya godspeed and we believe that this arrangement will certainly work. So far as we are concerned, we assure this Parliament that we will do our best to make it work. We also firmly believe this arrangement will be a model for functioning in other areas.

जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले में मेघालय की जनता को और आल पार्टी हिल लीडर्स के नेताओं को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि एक अर्से की लड़ाई की कामयाबी आज वह देख रहे हैं और अपना एक राज्य कायम करने में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । मैं आपको भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आप की सदारत में आज यह विधेयक यहां पारित हो रहा है । मुझे मालूम है कि आप की इस विधेयक को यहां लाने में बहुत भारी मेहनत रही है ।

इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मुझे यह प्रार्थना करनी है कि सरकार पूरे उत्तर पूर्वी सीमांचल के बारे में कोई ठोस नीति अपनाये । गृह मंत्री जी ने अपनी तकरीर में यह जरूर कहा कि जनता की जो आशा आकांक्षायें हैं उन को दबा कर प्रजातन्त्र को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता । यदि इस एक वाक्य को गृह मंत्री तमाम उत्तर पूर्वी सीमांचल के बारे में याद रखें तो मैं समझता हूं कि कई समस्यायें इस इलाके से दूर हो जायेंगी ।

18 hrs

यह उर्वसीअं का प्रश्न है । उर्वसीअं हमारे सदन के कुछ लोगों को विदेशी शब्द लगता होगा, लेकिन जिस इलाके को आप नेफा कहते हैं उस को हम उर्वसीअं अर्थात् उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा अंचल कहते हैं । कभी आप उर्वसीअं के बारे में सोचें । वहां की जनता को इस समय कोई प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकार नहीं है, उन का एक संसद सदस्य यहां पर है, और मैं जानता हूं कि इस समय पर वहां के संसद सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाने की मांग है, वहां कुछ स्थानीय स्वराज्य उन को मिले इस के बारे में भी उन की मांग है । मैं कहना चाहता

हूं कि इस के बारे में तत्काल सोचा जाये। मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा के बारे में सभी मित्र बोले हैं। मैं भी एक इशारा देना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय को कि अगर मणिपुर का मसला बहुत जल्दी हल नहीं किया जाता तो वहां एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति निर्मित हो जायेगी और जिस तरह आज आप ने नागा प्रदेश में दो डिवीजन को नागा लोगों से लड़ने के लिये रक्खा है, वही हालत मणिपुर में हो जायेगी। गृह मंत्री महोदय जरा ध्यान से इस बात को सुनें कि अगर मणिपुर में तत्काल कोई कदम नहीं उठाया तो जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति वहां निर्मित हो जायेगी उस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार के सर पर होगी। जो उस की आठ लाख की आबादी है उस में से वहां के सिर्फ साढ़े आठ सौ वर्ग मील इलाके में मैतेयी लोग रहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि उत्तरी इलाके के नागा लोग इस समय इस बात पर परेशान हैं कि जब नागा प्रदेश में नागा लोगों के राज्य को आप ने कबूल किया तो जो नागा लोग मणिपुर में हैं उन के राज्य को आप क्यों कबूल नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से मणिपुर के दक्षिण के पहाड़ी इलाके में मीजो, कूकी और अन्य लोग रहते हैं उनको भी परेशानी है। वह कहते हैं कि अगर नागा राज्य आप कबूल करते हैं तो हम लोगों का राज्य क्यों कबूल नहीं करते। वहां एक ऐसी परिस्थिति बन रही है जिस में मणिपुर टूट सकता है। एक तरफ हम नागा लोगों को साथ मिला कर ऐसे पहाड़ी इलाके की बात नहीं चला सकते हैं जो साढ़े चार हजार वर्ग मील का इलाका है, दूसरी तरफ जो मीजो लोग असम के अन्दर आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं उन की सीधी मदद ले कर दक्षिण मीजो लोग आन्दोलन चला सकते हैं। इस के बाद बच जायेगा मैदानी इलाका, जो सिर्फ साढ़े आठ सौ वर्ग मील है, जिस में साढ़े चार लाख मैतेयी रहते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस टूटन की परिस्थिति बनने से पहले और हिन्दुस्तान से वह अलग हो यह जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ है उस को बढ़ावा मिलने से पहले मणिपुर के बारे में भी सरकार कोई ठोस फैसला ले तथा उन के राज्य की मांग को मंजूर करे। वही हालत त्रिपुरा में भी है और असम के अन्य पहाड़ी इलाकों के बारे में भी जहां यह आन्दोलन जारी है।

अन्त में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आज मेघालय राज्य बन रहा है लेकिन उन तमाम इलाकों में जो शोषण हो रहा है उस को रोकने के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा जाये। आप जानते हैं कि असम में चाय के बागान और तेल विदेशी लोगों के हाथों में हैं। करोड़ों रुपयों का रेशम असम का विदेशों में जाता है। सरकार असम आयल कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। असम के चाय बागानों को विदेशी लोगों के हाथों से ले कर उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रही है। कब तक यह मामला टलेगा। इन पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों का शोषण हो रहा है क्योंकि उन पर कब्जा ऐसे लोगों का है जिन को हमारे देश के लोगों से कोई प्रेम नहीं हो सकता, जिन के दिमाग में शोषण के अलावा कोई और बात जा नहीं सकती है।

इस इलाके का बचाव आप कैसे करेंगे क्योंकि एक तरफ चीन है दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है और यह सारा सीमा प्रदेश है। आप गम्भीरता के साथ इन इलाकों के बारे में सोचें, उन राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में, वहां की जनता की प्रजातान्त्रिक मांगों के बारे में और सब से अधिक वहां होने वाले शोषण के बारे में आप सोचें। मणिपुर का यह मामला है कि जो भी अफसर वहां जाता है वह चोरी करता है। उन लोगों पर इस किस्म के कई आरोप लगाये जाते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहता हूं कि वह इस बात की जांच करायें कि जो जो अफसर वहां पहुंचे हैं उन पर क्या क्या

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

आरोप हैं, भ्रष्टाचार के क्या आरोप हैं, पैसा खाने के क्या आरोप हैं, लोगों पर जुल्म करने के क्या आरोप हैं । जो शोषण का माध्यम मैदानी लोग वहां जा कर बनते हैं उस को कैसे रोका जाय इस पर मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से सोचें ।

मैं मेघालय की जनता और वहां बनने वाली सरकार को बधाई देता हुआ इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Sir, this is in every sense a Tribal State and nobody would be happier than you to find the commendable effort of yours thinking concrete shape in the form of creation of an autonomous State within Assam. From that seat you moved for the creation of this State; now from this seat you are able to see for yourself the fulfilment of that.

You can do us some more favour. You have been able to create a separate State for 7 lakhs of tribals in the Garo Hills District and in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District. There is Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana with 42 lakhs of tribal people. You can do us a favour by creating a separate State there. You can also do me a favour by allowing me to speak more often in this House so that the people would come to know the circumstances under which the tribals and other people in that area are labouring. Economically, this area is more viable to have a separate State.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : You will have it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Of course, we will have it.

You will go down in history for having created a separate State for 7 lakhs of tribals in the Garo Hills and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. But only 5 per cent of the tribal christians are looking forward to you. Let hundred per cent of the tribals look forward to you. That should be the aim.

I welcome the Bill. But I cannot help submitting one thing. In the Garo Hills and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, 76·86 per cent of the population are tribals. Please don't misunderstand me. Whenever I get an opportunity, I want to speak in favour of 95 per cent of the non-christian tribals who are extremely backward and unable to look after themselves. With the very idea that the people might misunderstand me, I become paralysed. I would like to submit to you and also to the Government that this area has even now got 55·8 per cent of tribal population which is still following the traditional tribal faiths. They are extremely backward, illiterate and incapable of looking after themselves. My submission is that if proportionate representation is not given in the Assembly, I think, there will be no representation for this section of the people. I am sorry to say this. This must be borne in mind by the Government and by all concerned.

The State of Nagaland came into existence in 1963. There are 44·33 per cent of the tribals, still following tribal faiths. These people are extremely backward and illiterate. About the post-matriculation scholarships, 56 per cent of tribal Christians get about 97 per cent of the post-matriculation scholarships and 44 per cent non-Christian tribals get only 3 per cent of the post-matriculation scholarships. I am not biased and hold nothing against tribal Christians. But let the country know the position of these tribals who are outside the pale of Christianity. These tribals are still roaming about naked in jungles. We have not been able to look after them.

The feelings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been epitomised in these wise words :

> "Let the tribes develop according to their own genius and according to their own tradition, not to despise upon their past but to build upon it".

These people must be represented in the Assembly. That is my contention. Democracy should come to mean respecting, regarding and demanding the rights of every citizen in the country, whether that particular citizen is conscious of his

rights or not or even has the capacity to demand his rights. Otherwise, democracy, becomes a farce for the weaker sections of the people.

I do not mind the creation of a number of States. I want that Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana should also have a separate State. The people there have every right to have a separate State. There are 42 lakhs of tribals there. Their total population in this region is about 1·50 crores. I take this opportunity to ventilate the grievances of the people of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana. With you in the Chair, Sir, I request you to bring political pressure on the Government to bear for the creation of a separate State of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

*SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Bill introduced here by the Hon'ble Home Minister. Because of the co-operation and spirit of good-will on the part of the people and leaders of Assam and Meghalaya, it has become possible for this new sub-State to come into existence. As the Hon'ble Minister has stated, I hope that the people and leaders of this border State would remain ever-vigilant in guarding the borders and help in defending the country. Not only this, there is a novel feature in the creation of this State. Though this was a controversial matter, the people and leaders of Assam and Meghalaya have shown a commendable spirit of adjustment and understanding in bringing about an acceptable solution of the problem. This has added a new dimension to the Indian culture and has enhanced its prestige. I hope that this new experiment would be successful. One or two Hon'ble Members have expressed certain misgivings. Perhaps this may be so, to some extent, due to the very name of the State-Meghalaya—'Abode of Clouds'. But being the eastern-most part of our country where the sun is first to rise, I am confident that the bright rays of the sun would dispel the darkness caused by the clouds of doubt and the new State would march ahead towards progress and bring prosperity and happiness to its people. I once again welcome this measure.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The basic idea behind this Bill to reorganize the State of Assam with two districts of Assam known as the sub-State of Meghalaya is to bring about understanding between the people in the plains and the people in the hills, and from that standpoint, it is a praiseworthy effort and the PSP lends support to it. But then the fact remains that there are many loopholes in this omnibus Bill and I think that these loopholes should be examined, in order to do justice to Parliament, by a Joint Committee of Parliament. I do not want to go into the basic reasons for which this is demanded—a sub-State. If you propose to constitute a sub-State on the basis of ethnology, then I would say that there are 66·8 lakhs of tribal people in Madhya Pradesh, 42 lakhs in Orissa, 42 lakhs in Bihar and 20·6 lakhs in West Bengal. What are you going to do about those people ? Let us think of it from a wider perspective.

Another thing is this. You would agree with me that the hills people do not have to pay income-tax or wealth tax. Do you have anything in this Bill, any provision in this Bill, saying that the income-tax laws and the wealth tax laws will extend to Meghalaya also ? You have nothing like that here.

You talk of economic exploitation. Where is economic exploitation ? The Pataskar Commission has exploded the theory of economic exploitation. The per capita income in the hills has gone up. That is what he has said. The schools and hospitals have also grown up there; the number has been increased in the hills. Therefore, there has been no economic exploitation.

About linguistic exploitation, if you see the provisions of the Assam Official Language Act, you will find that there has been no linguistic exploitation.

The PSP lends its support to this Bill on the ground that the Bill satisfies the

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Hem Barua]

political aspirations of certain sections of the APHLC.......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request you to co-operate with me. We have to complete it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am trying to be very brief. I am not getting into those things. I can prove by quoting from the Pataskar Commission's report that there has been no economic exploitation. I can prove by quoting from the Assam Official Language Act, which is the best Act in India, that there has been no linguistic exploitation. I can prove all these things....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have gone through that round before.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now the thing is this. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution wants to bring the backward and the underdeveloped hills' people to the level of development of the plains people.

It is a commendable thing and the principal objective of the Sixth Schedule was not further disintegration but the principal objective was further integration. But what is it you are doing ? There are people in this House who speak about the Sixth Schedule. As I understand, the Sixth Schedule does not visualise fragmentation. It visualises integration. Whatever that might be, according to the Sixth Schedule you have the Regional Councils and the District Councils for the autonomous Hill areas and you have retained these District Councils. District Councils have legislative, executive and judicial powers and you have retained them for Meghalaya also. That shows you have promised a sort of diarchical administration for the District Council and I would say for the State Assembly also. Since this Bill visualises far-reaching changes in the Constitution, you have two Chief Ministers, two Councils of Ministers, two State Assemblies within the same area functioning, it is going to raise many administrative, geographical, judicial and other problems. That I know. Then there are two Chief Ministers. Then between the Chief Minister of the proposed Meghalaya and the Chief Minister of Assam there is going to be a perpetual quarrel. This Bill will have a trouble like that. If this Bill succeeds, if this far-reaching decision of the Government of India succeeds in bringing about a sort of understanding between the hill people and the plains people, it is the most welcome thing. I would say from that standpoint, we welcome this decision but not this Bill. This Bill should go to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament in order to examine all these provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have disposed that already.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was very happy to see the general support of the House to this Bill. Some of the Members--perhaps except the hon. Member, Shri Bal Raj Madhok all other members—have supported this Bill and even some members from Jana Sangh who spoke also supported the basic concept of the Bill. I am very grateful for their very generous support.

Shri Balraj Madhok is not present here.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : He has not opposed it. He wanted a full-fledged State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He did not oppose it but he cursed it that it will become a failure. He is normally a prophet of doom. I wish he were here. But that is not the point. I do not want to emphasize that particular aspect. I would only say that in the last speech of Shri Hem Barua, though he has certainly some reservations, but even then he has supported the Bill and I am very grateful. He made only one point that in the actual working there are going to be some difficulties. I won't say that there would not be any difficulties. There are bound to be difficulties when we are creating a new administration within an administration. But I think the capacity to solve the difficulties is the real challenge in the normal life. In order that there may not be any quarrel, there should be only a sole member of the family—if one asks like that......

SHRI HEM BARUA : If that head of the family suffers from blood pressure, it is worse.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is not a problem. No objection to the Bill as such was taken. Certain small suggestions have been made. They do need consideration at a later stage. Certainly we will look into them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith. be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

after "of" *insert*—

"Assam or" (17)

Page 1, line 14,—

after "State" *insert*—

"or Autonomous District or Districts or both" (20)

Page 2, line 2,—

after "Meghalaya" *insert*

"or Autonomous Districts of North Cachar Hills or the Mikir Hills". (21)

Page 2,

after line 8, *insert*—

'(m) "Autonomous District" means the Autonomous Districts of North Cachar Hills or Mikir Hills.' (22)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We can take up clause by clause consideration tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we have still time to complete this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly listen to us. Do not be in a hurry. It will be passed if not today, tomorrow. I am prepared to sit. But we want to exercise our right in speaking during the third reading. This is a very important Bill. You should not go about it in such a hurry saying that in any case we have to pass it, so let us finish it in a few minutes.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : While we want to take note of criticism, there is also this consideration that the Bill has to go to the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, let us help Government in getting it through to the Rajya Sabha as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am entirely in the hands of the House. I only have the impression that we have discussed enough.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have no objection to the Bill...I would request you to co-operate.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I do not want to place any hindrance. Let it be passed. But we must have our own say. We have a different outlook.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is certainly not the right of proceeding way with a Bill with so many clauses, simply placing us all at the mercy of the Business Advisory Committee where our friend the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs with his persuasive capacity has done his work so efficiently that he was able to get allotted to it just one hour. What sort of satisfaction can we have that a Bill with so many clauses should be disposed of in one hour as against the original three hours fixed for it ? Does it satisfy your conscience ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a decision of the Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But this is a very important measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he is entering into an argument, it is a different thing. The House has agreed to it. It is not as if something is being imposed

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

on us. It is open to the House to revise the decision, if members want. It is a sovereign body. But the House had felt at one time that since there is no controversy on this, we should dispose it of as quickly as possible. I will put it to the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It looks ridiculous that within five minutes we can go through two stages of such a comprehensive Bill. Then let us decide that there will be no discussion, no amendments since you want that it must be disposed of quickly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If you decide like that, from all points of view, I fully support it. But what harm is there if we take half an hour tomorrow to finish it ? Why rush through at the last stage ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Today's half hour discussion could be postponed to tomorrow and this could be continued today.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : It cannot be postponed. I will not be here tomorrow. It is on today's agenda. It must be taken up at the appointed time.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : This never happens in the House. You are in a hurry and the hon. Minister is in a hurry. I cannot understand this.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not in a hurry. They have agreed to finish it in one hour. Let him persuade the house.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : He must have brought it earlier.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The half hour discussion might be postponed to tomorrow.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It cannot be.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am entirely in the hands of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Clause by clause consideration and the third reading will take one hour; it is a big and important Bill....(*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us agree on this that we take up this as the first item after question hour tomorrow and that we do not spend more then one hour on this.

We shall take up the next item— half an hour discussion now.

18·26 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

CHANGES IN LIC PREMIUM RATES

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The LIC is a typical example.. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no quorum.. (*Interruptions.*) Are we to go on sitting from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has agreed to this.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The L.I.C. is a typical example of how a State monopoly acts against society and social justice.... (*Interruptions.*) The LIC was nationalised in 1956. Prior to that I remember very vividly and clearly that the various insurance companies who were doing life insurance business were accused of extravagance, corruption and misuse of public funds and of charging high rates of premium. It was in fact one of the objectives of nationalisation, that they would improve and work efficiently and the premium would considerably be reduced.

18·28 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the chair*]

The policy-holders in this country were given a definite assurance at the time of nationalisation that the Government would see to it that the rates were suitably reduced as soon as possible. Between 1956 and now, the business of the L.I.C. increased manifold, partly on account of various compulsory legislative measures, partly on account of the tax

advantages given to the policy-holders and partly on account of a general atmosphere for insurance mindedness among the people in the country. On the other side, the incidence of claims came down considerably on account of a fall in the death rate and increase in life expectancy. If these conditions were available to any commercial organisation, business increasing without much efforts claim ratio coming down and life expectancy going up, it would have been considered a windfall for that organisation; not only would that organisation come forward to reduce the rates of premium but it would have improved its efficiency and working.

And they would have given much more benefits to the shareholders. But what has happened to the L.I.C. ? In the case of L.I.C., the situation is entirely different. In the case of LIC, with increase of business, efficiency goes down. In the case of LIC, with the claims ratio going down, the expense ratio goes up. This is the position in respect of LIC.

This high rate of premium, in respect of which the policy-holders and the people of India were given a specific assurance at the time of nationalisation, has been agitating the mind of the people since 1956. It had been the subject matter of discussion at various levels, more particularly by the various committees appointed by the Government. All these committees highlighted certain important factors. Firsly, they said, as I said earlier, that life expectancy has improved and death rate has gone down. Secondly, they said business has increased manifold without involving much of additional effort of the LIC. And thirdly, they said there is considerable scope for economy and efficiency in the working of the LIC. Based on these findings, all these committees were more or less unanimous in their recommendations.

In 1961, the Estimates Committee made a positive recommendation that the rate of premium should be reduced. Thereafter, in 1965, the Committee on Public Undertakings recommended immediate revision of premium rates. In 1966, the LIC appointed a departmental committee by the name of Committee of Actuaries. This departmental committee agreed with most of the findings and the bases, but then they came out with a very queer argument by saying that although they agreed with the findings they would not recommend any reduction in the rate of premium because they would like to safeguard against any future expected increase in expenditure : a very peculiar and queer type of argument was given by them. But in any case it was a departmental committee which was biased in favour of the LIC.

Thereafter, in 1968, the Administrative Reforms Commission came out with a very clear report, with a specific recommendation that the premium rate must be reduced henceforth. The last in this series was the Morarka Committee; they have also come out with a specific recommendation that policy-holders without profit must be given immediate reduction in premium.

Now, in spite of all these recommendations made by all these committees, the Government of India, in complete disregard of these recommendations, have decided to postpone the decision day after day, month after month and year after year. Assurances have been given at various levels, including a recent assurance by the Prime Minister, that a favourable decision on the lines of the recommendations made by the committee would be taken soon, but no decision has come forth.

Imagine, had this been the condition of working in a competitive enterprise, had there been 20 different insurance companies competing with each other, and had business increased in the manner which I mentioned, had the incidence of claim fallen, as I said, insurance premium would have been reduced not today but 10 years ago. The service to the policy-holders would have improved long back, but here, because the LIC is a State monopoly, because, the State is there to protect not only the interests of the LIC but its inefficiency, its lack of service to the policy-holders, there is nobody to utter a word. Nothing is going to happen so long as the LIC functions under the patronage of the tate as a State monopoly.

[Shri. D. N. Patodia]

On the one hand, the business has increased and on the other, the service of the LIC has considerably deteriorated. In spite of the fact that it is terribly overstaffed. The Morarka Committee, in its recommendation, has come out categorically by saying that the LIC is saddled with redundancy as high as 25 per cent. In spite of the fact that the LIC has surplus staff of as much as 25 per cent, not even reminders are properly sent. Not even receipts are properly sent, everybody knows, perhaps including you, how the policy-holders are being harassed in the matter of depositing money and settlement of claims. I know so many cases where widows have been harassed and the claims have not been properly settled after the death of their husbands.

Instead of reducing the premium rates and improving efficiency, they are now thinking in terms of frittering away the LIC funds. Suggestions are made that more and more of LIC funds should be spent on public sector. Mr. Bhide, the Chairman, has come out with an open categorical statement that he would never support any proposal for increased investment in public sector projects, because it gives a return of only 3 to 4 per cent, whereas investment in private sector projects gives a return of 12 per cent.

Another interesting phenomenon which has come to our notice recently is that LIC is thinking in terms of formulating regulations for the working of their agents in an arbitrary manner, without even consulting them. As against 52,000 employees, the number of agents is 1·65 lakhs. They are thinking of giving arbitrary powers to the managers by which they agents are liable to be dismissed unilaterally without any hearing.

I hope the hon. Minister would deal with all these specific issues I have raised in this short time. More particularly, I hope he would come out with a positive assurance and declaration that the rate of premium would henceforth be reduced in line with the various recommendations made by all the committees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : It has been the convention that all the four members whose names have come in the ballot are allowed to put questions after the mover has finished and then the Minister is asked to give a consolidated reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it is better the Minister replies first. Perhaps after that, there may not be any necessity for members to put questions.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : If the Minister is allowed to speak so many times, it will be a waste of time. The convention, which is a very useful one, should be followed.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Last year the practice was that questions used to be put after the Minister's reply. But this year we have changed the convention.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : It will be convenient if the Minister answers all the questions at a time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : On the point raised by Shri Patodia I want to ask a further question. The LIC authorities and the Government have been pleading that because of high costs, high expense ratio and increasing costs they have not been able to go in for any reduction of premium rates. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he agrees that one of the best ways of solving this problem is naturally to increase the volume of LIC business and in order to increase the business we have to keep satisfied and contented the people on whom the LIC is depending for bringing in new business, namely, agents and development officers. Now the Morarka Committee has made certain recommendations, some of which I consider to be good and some of which I consider to be harmful with regard to development officers and agents. For example, it has suggested that the commission of the agents should be cut down. I do not agree with this

at all. But, at the same time, it has made some good recommendations for having a trained, stable and efficient agency force. Before the government takes any final decision in regard to Morarka Committee's recommendations regarding agents and development officers, will it hold consultations with the accredited representatives of the agents and development officers and listen patiently to their suggestions and proposals instead of proceeding arbitrarily in this matter ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : The Morarka Committee was set up in 1967 and it submitted its report in April last. Since then, whenever questions are put in the House about the decisions of government on those recommendations, the stock reply has been that it is under consideration. As Shri Patodia has pointed out, nationalisation of life insurance took place in the year 1956 and since then several committees have been set up, the most important being the Morarka Committee I want to know why they have taken so much time to make up their mind about the recommendations of the Morarka Committee Report.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, एल० आई० सी० के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद यह आशा प्रकट की गई थी कि कर्मचारियों में सन्तोष रहेगा और उनकी अवस्था में काफी सुधार हो जायेगा। लेकिन 10 दिसम्बर को 8,500 डवेलपमेन्ट अफसरों ने हड़ताल की थी, जिससे मालूम पड़ता है कि उन में काफी असन्तोष है और उस असन्तोष का कारण है उनका वर्क-लोड उन के काम करने का जो मापदण्ड है-- कलकत्ता, बम्बई जैसे शहरों में जो डवेलपमेन्ट अफसर काम करते हैं, गांवों में काम करने वाले डवेलपमेन्ट अफसरों के काम की तुलना उन के साथ की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में जो डवेलपमेन्ट अफसर काम करते हैं और जो गांवों में काम करते हैं, इन के काम के मापदण्ड के बारे में क्या आपने कोई निश्चय किया है ?

दूसरी बात--अभी मेरे मित्र पाटोदिया जी ने कहा है कि जो क्लेम्ज होते हैं उनके सेटलमेन्ट दो-दो और तीन-तीन वर्ष तक नहीं होते। मेरा अपना अनुभव है--ऐसे दो-तीन केसेज मेरी जानकारी में आये हैं जिनमें दो-दो और तीन-तीन वर्षं में सैटिलमैन्ट हुआ है। क्या आपने कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाई है जिस के द्वारा क्लेम्ज के सैटिलमेन्ट का काम 6 महीने के भीतर हो जाये। जो लोग जीवन बीमा कराते हैं अपने आश्रितों के लिये, यदि उन की विधवा या उन के लड़कों, बच्चों को खाने को न मिले या उन की फीस न दी जा सके तो इस से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना उन को करना पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई आश्वासन देंगे कि क्लेम्ज का सैटिलमेन्ट 6 महीने के भीतर हो जायेगा, उन को 6 महीने के भीतर रुपया मिल जायेगा ?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Gonda) : There is a complaint that notices for payment of premia, which used to be sent almost regularly previously about a month before the due date, are not being sent now in a large number of cases. Then, previously, receipts used to be issued immediately on payment of premia but now there are complaint that in a number of cases receipts are not sent at all and that sometimes they take months; if fact, one Supreme Court Judge told me that he had not received the receipt for payment made even after 12 months in spite of reminders.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The employees are making all sorts of allegations against corruption pursued by Shri Bhide. Is the Government prepared to get the matter probed into so that the truth or otherwise of the matter would come to light ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House is aware, not only in this House but in the other House also the question of premium reduction was raised during the last few weeks. When an hon. Mem-

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

ber put the question on the 17th November, I remember, I replied to him that the matter was under consideration and that a decision would be taken soon.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : A very short reply.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member gave some of the past history. We are fully aware of it. There was first a recommendation by the Estimates Committee and then by the Public Undertakings Sub-Committee. Later on a committee of actuaries was set up. There was no unanimity about their conclusions but, no doubt, at least half the members had suggested that there should be a reduction of 4·72 per cent. Later on, as the hon. Member said, the Morarka Committee as well as the Administrative Reforms Commission have proposed that there should be some reduction.

SHRI RANGA : The Public Undertakings Committee was unanimous. Why do you talk of the actuaries alone ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Yes, but even then the Actuaries Committee recommended a reduction of 4·72 per cent. We must bear this in mind that with profit policies share whatever surplus is there by way of bonus. So, the only question before us is that of reduction in premium rates on non-profit policies.

After the Morarka Committee's recommendation the matter was again examined. Of course, the Morarka Committee's recommendation and the ARC recommendation were before us for some time. But we should also bear in mind, simultaneously, that there is a possibility of further increase in the wage bill because the cases of Class III and Class IV employees are before a tribunal and other expenses are also going up. But that is not an excuse for not effecting any reduction. On the contrary, LIC is fully aware that there is a general demand from all quarters that something must be done to reduce the premium rates at least for non-profit policies. Taking all these things into consideration we also feel that we should act. On that basis we did advise, I must confess, the LIC Board and Chairman accordingly.

On 18th December, 1969, the L.I.C. took a decision not to effect any reduction....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Bhide must be turned out; he is obstructing everything. He refuses to agree to the recommendations to reduce the premia. What is this ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The L.I.C. took a decision on 18th December, 1969 not to effect any reduction....

SHRI RANGA : Were they unanimous in that ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is not known to me or to the Government. But we know a decision has been taken. We are awaiting the full report of that meeting as to how they have reached such a conclusion.

SHRI RANGA : Why do you want to ask for any more explanation ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Are they to carry out your instructions or are you to carry out their instructions ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't you remove Mr. Bhide ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : When he flouts your advice, why don't you remove him ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : You say that they have taken a decision not to effect any reduction. You say that you are expecting the full report. After receiving the full report, are you going to appoint another committee ? You must take a decision now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We have to take a decision, whatever be the decision of the L.I.C. Board. The Government are still of the view that a reduction in without-profit policy premium rates is feasible, particularly, if there is greater effect to popularise the life insurance and control expenses.

However, it is not possible to indicate in precise terms what the quantum of this reduction would be because it would vary from table to table and,

under each table, from age to age and from term to term.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Are you going to appoint another committee ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I assure the House that a reduction is contemplated and it will be worked out keeping in view the recommendations of the Actuaries Committee also.

SHRI RANGA : Some time-limit should be fixed before which this should be done. May I inform my hon. friend that years ago, when I was in the Public Undertakings Committee, we were told that these wonderful Actuaries were already busy about it. All these years, the Actuaries have been going on with it. Unless the Government fixes a time-limit nothing can be done and nothing will be done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The only difficulty that the Minister has pointed out is to work out the arithmetics of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't turn out Mr. Bhide ? He is obstructing everything.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I can assure the honourable House that a decision, in principle, has been taken that it should be reduced. The only thing to be done is acturial calculations. I would say that by the middle of the next month, we shall announce our decision.

SHRI RANGA : Thank you.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Certain other questions were put.

One was put by Shri Indrajit Gupta....

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, before he goes to the next point, I would like to submit one thing. He said that he would take a decision keeping in view the recommendations made by the Actuaries Committee. Is it not a fact that the Actuaries Committee was, at best, a departmental committee and that the view of that Committee cannot be taken as an impartial view ? As opposed to that, there were four other impartial committees which have submitted their recommendations. Why are those recommendations ignored ? In fact, the recommendations of the impartial committees like those of the A. R. C. and the Morarka Committee should be given much more weight as compared to the recommendations made by the Actuaries Committee.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Actuaries Committee have only suggested some quantum of reduction. Others have recommended that there should be a reduction. That will be kept in mind. I have not said that we will stick to that only. We will have to do some actuarial calculations. As I have assured the House, that will be worked out and, before 15th January, we shall take a decision.

My hon. friend raised the question of agents and development officers. As the hon. Members are aware, when the development officers threatened a strike, I had a discussion with them. The main question in our discussion was—and which is very important--acceptance of some norm. Fortunately for me, in our discussion they had accepted a norm and we have assured them that in extenuating circumstances where norms could not be fulfilled, certain latitude or variation would be worked out. For instance, as the hon. Member suggested, in an urban area fulfilling the norm is very easy but in a drought-stricken area it would be very difficult. From area to area we will have to take into consideration the prevailing circumstances to work out the norm. But in a public undertaking unless we set some target and workers and officers are ready to co-operate with us, we cannot, as Mr. Gupta said, fulfil the general target that we set before the organisation. So, I would request the hon. Members also that they should impress on them while taking up their claims and other grievances which are legitimate and which will be looked into that they should adhere to some norm because they have no regular office hours. The hon. members must realise that they have no regular office hours; they are supposed to work in that particular area. The development officers have now been made permanent. Formerly the development officers were not in the permanent cadre, permanent employ and they were getting commission. Once they have be-

[SHRI R. K. Khadilkar]

come permanent employees of the LIC, they on their side must fulfil this obligation.

So far as agents are concerned, agents' representatives also met me only yesterday and I have told them that I would look into their grievances and then later on we would have a discussion on that point. Therefore, I am not just brushing aside their complaints. My feeling is that it is every member's responsibility to see that they also co-operate with the organisation while making demands....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can there be co-operation if you reduce their commission....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have said that we would look into it. Withholding co-operation will not improve the situation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The point is that the decision with regard to formulation of regulations should be taken in consultation with their representatives. It is necessary to have their consultation. Mere discussion or debate will not do. You are going to decide the working conditions of as many as 1,65,000 persons. How can you decide those without consulting them ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not always possible to consult....

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Their representatives.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :....In all administrative matters. So far as development officers are concerned, they are about 8,000 and their duties are enumerated. As I said, on the question of norm there was some dispute. Once they have accepted the norm, then later on we are prepared to consider in what circumstances they could be fulfilled, where some latitude is called for or needs to be given. That is under consideration.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Baramati): You said, when the norms are accepted. But before that, you should tell them that some incentive will be given to them to fulfil the norms.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : No. There is enough incentive provided under the present scheme. For discharging assigned duties, if you bring incentives, then there will be no end to it.

My hon. friend raised the question of the Morarka Committee's recommendation. Now, as I said on an earlier occasion while replying to a question, there are a number of recommendations made by the Morarka Committee and we are examining them. There are some structural changes suggested in respect of the zonal offices. They want the Divisional Office to be strengthened and so many other things.

19 hrs.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Are you going to fix a time-limit for settlement of claims ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am coming to that. I will reply to all the points raised. So far as Morarka Committee's recommendations are concerned, very serious consideration will be given to all the recommendations and as certain structural changes in the organization are there, it is bound to take some time.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Out of the four reports submitted so far from 1961 onwards did the Minister act on any one of the reports ? All the reports are under consideration and it is 8 years now that all the reports are under consideration. Everything is under consideration.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Now with regard to the question of claims settlement, I must confess that there are a number of complaints and arrears are mounting. No doubt about it. We will have to expedite the settlement of claims. A serious point was made by an hon. Member that after payment of premium, the receipt was issued after 12 months. This is a serious state of affairs, I must confess, because unless the policy-holders

get the receipt, difficulties may arise in settlement of claims and I see the point. I would like to have this specific case investigated. But this is a peculiar thing. I thought that normally the time is not more than a fortnight or a month. But this is something very abnormal. So, I would request the hon. Member. If he has some particulars, he can pass them on to me.

So far as charges of corruption are concerned there were some charges against an officer of the Corporation. All the charges that were before us, were gone into and it was found that there was no substance in them. But if there is any charge....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who went into those charges ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In this case, when a charge is made, unless there is some substance or a *prima facie* case, it is difficult for us to proceed further. Because you make a charge, you just cannot take it up that there is some substance.

So far as Mr. Bhide's observations are concerned....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you going to go on putting retired officials in the public undertakings ?

SHRI RANGA : Mr. Bhide is a very able man.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : What the hon. Member said was that Mr. Bhide said something in a meeting. That was a meeting of some executives of the public sector undertakings as well as others. There, the executive head is free to express his personal opinion. It is not binding on the LIC. It does not reflect the opinion of the Government. On that point the position is very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the propriety of it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is a question of propriety. Sometimes it is left to the persons concerned. But, at the same time, I must say that if the executive is prevented from expressing his viewpoint, it would not be desirable in the larger interest. He must be given freedom. He must keep in mind the Government's policy and the general approach and try to understand and express himself. But if he expresses something at variance, he should not be suppressed.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Especially when free opinion is in favour of free economy.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In such a situation I entirely agree that it is expected of the executive heads not only to implement the Government's policies but try to understand as to what are the social objectives and what are the general guidelines as the hon. Members just now said. I hope they will keep this in mind.

19·05 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the following communications have been received by the Speaker from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi, in regard to the arrest of four members, Shri Janeshwar Misra, Shri J. H. Patel, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Shri Madhu Limaye :

(1) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Janeshwar Misra, Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested u/s 188 IPC today at 3·00 P.M. from Parliament Street for violating the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. C. in that area. He was brought to P. S. Parliament Street and was later produced before a Magistrate.

Sd./-

N. K. GARG."

(2) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri J. H. Patel, Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested u/s 188 IPC today at 3 P.M. from Parliament Street for violating the prohibitory orders promulgated u/s 144

[Mr. Chairman]

Cr. P. C. in that area. He was brought to P. S. Parliament Street and was later produced before a Magistrate.

Sd/-
N. K. GARG."

(3) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested u/s 188 IPC today at 3·45 P.M. in front of the Parliament House by S. D. P. O. Parliament Street for violating the prohibitory orders promulgated u/s 144 Cr. P. C. in that area. He was brought to P. S. Parliament Street and was later produced before a Magistrate.

Sd/-
N. K. GARG."

(4) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Madhu Limaye, Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested u/s 188 IPC today at 3-45 P.M. in front of Parliament House by S. D. P. O., Parliament Street, for violating the prohibitory orders promulgated u/s 144 Cr. P. C. in that area. He was brought to P. S. Parliament Street and was later produced before a Magistrate.

Sd/-
N. K. GARG."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Kindly try to secure their release.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Are they released also ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know the position now. They were produced before a Magistrate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is very cold weather now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 23, 1969/Pausa 2, 1891 (Saka).

M43LSS/69—19-2-70—GIPF.